# Daily Report
## Soviet Union

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## U.S. Carries Out 12th Announced Nuclear Test

*LD241801 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] New York September 24 TASS—The United States carried out another underground nuclear test at the Nevada test range today.

An official spokesman for the U.S. Department of Energy said the detonation with a yield of 20 to 150 kilotons had been carried out at a depth of about 600 meters. The purpose of the test codenamed Lockney is kept secret.

However, the *United Press International (UPI) news agency points out that experts in military affairs recognize that the Nevada test range is used to test nuclear warheads for the MX and other ballistic missiles, strategic types of armaments as well as to try out technology connected with the 'Star Wars' program.*

Lockney was already this year's 12th nuclear detonation officially announced by Washington.

## Velikhov, Downey Discuss ABM Observance

*PM241523 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38 20 Sep 87 (Signed to 15 Sep 87) p 5*

[Interviews with Representative Thomas Downey and Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov by MOSCOW NEWS analyst Eduard Khamidulin under the rubric "Viewpoints": "How to Preserve the Bridle for the SDI. 15th Anniversary of the USSR-USA Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Systems (ABM)"]

[Text] The treaty is of unlimited duration and is, as such, the main obstacle in restraining ABM systems, including space weapons. An acute political struggle has been with the treaty from the very beginning. It has greatly increased lately. Why? One point of view was expressed to *Moscow News* analyst Eduard Khamidulin by Thomas Downey, a US representative who visited the USSR recently, and another by Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Thomas J. Downey (before the trip to Krasnoyarsk): First of all, we, majority of the members of the House, the Senate and of the current administration believe that the strict interpretation of the ABM Treaty is the proper one. We agree with the Soviet position and the USSR agrees with us that there should not be tests of space weapons, because that would be a violation of the ABM Treaty.

There is a substantial disagreement over the radar in Krasnoyarsk. The US side believes that an inland radar of this type is a violation of the ABM Treaty. The Soviet side maintains that this is a space-tracking radar.

A number of us made a request to go to Krasnoyarsk to see the radar. We're hoping to be able to do that so it will be the first time to account what type of radar it really is. Right now we maintain it to be a potential battle-management radar in outer space, which would make it a violation of the ABM Treaty.

Yes, the radar station in Thule (Greenland) and Fylingdales Moor (Great Britain) are substantially different from the radars that existed previously. Our side maintains that we are upgrading the radars. And the Soviet side maintains that they should be on US territory, not outside it.

Frankly, the Krasnoyarsk, Thule and Fylingdales radars should be resolved by the Standing Consultative Commission. Certainly, the USA does not display interest in using the commission and that has been a problem.

But, I'm confirmed [as published] that we can resolve these differences. Let the USSR prove to us that the radar in Krasnoyarsk is not a battle-management radar, but simply a space radar. And the USSR will be shown that the radars in Thule and Fylingdales are only a warning—and by their very nature—a stabilizing system. I believe these are two major problems that separate us on the ABM Treaty, but I think that they are eminently resolvable.

The treaty must be abided by absolutely. It stopped the arms race in outer space. It has been to an enormous advantage of both sides to observe the treaty. That is the dominant idea of most of the people in the USA who think about this.

E.K.: After the trip to Krasnoyarsk and return to the USA I telephoned the Washington office of Congressman Thomas Downey, but he was busy and I was given his answer by his assistant Jeffrey Moore:

"Thomas Downey is satisfied with the Soviet Government permission for the US Congressmen to visit the radar in Krasnoyarsk. It would not be accurate to say that the visit solved all the questions. The visit, rather, provided an opportunity to begin the process of resolving the issue. This question is resolvable and should be resolved at the Standing Consultative Commission. Congressman Downey will urge the administration to do this. It did not appear to be a battle-management radar. He said that it appeared not to be a very good space-tracker, either."

Yevgeniy Velikhov: The ABM Treaty is of paramount importance. Its preservation guarantees strategic stability and hinders the spread of the arms race to space. The problems that appear around the abidement by the treaty must be solved constructively, in a businesslike way, travelling from its spirit and its fundamental intention. The Standing Consultative Commission was set up in Geneva for this purpose. In the past it often resolved various disputed questions.

However, the line of the present US Administration has undermined the effectiveness of the commission. We see that the administration, above all, through the SDI programme, is applying efforts to destroy the ABM Treaty. At the same time, all sorts of charges are being levelled at the USSR on its alleged "violations" of the treaty.

Now, a trip has been made to the construction site of the Krasnoyarsk radar station by a group of congressmen, experts of the US Congress, people from the Federation of American Scientists and from the Committee of Soviet Scientists for Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat. What are the results?

The US congressmen and experts managed to arrive at the same conclusion as ours: There are no grounds for believing that the Krasnoyarsk radar station is an ABM means. The US delegation saw for itself that there are several years before the station is to be commissioned and that its construction is not being speeded up. All this refutes the declaration made in the West by those who speak of the USSR "violating" the ABM Treaty.

We have proved in fact that after it goes into operation the radar station will be used exclusively for space-tracking needs. This, by the way, may be determined by the national technical means in the USA. For example, it is possible to determine whether the station would be operating in pulses, and not being constantly switched on as the radars for warning of missile attack operate.

When they were at the site of the Krasnoyarsk radar station, the US congressmen and experts made over a thousand photos, videotaped it and asked a lot of practical questions to which they got detailed answers. In particular, they were given explanations in great detail on all the structures at the station's site. They were told which classes of satellites it will be possible to track, from which cosmodromes will be possible to track the launchings and how the information coming from the radar will be processed. Elements of the station's technical equipment were shown.

The trip to Krasnoyarsk showed once more that the USSR is for an open and honest discussion of all problems connected with the limitation of arms and disarmament, that it is prepared for on-the-spot inspection. We are counting on the same openness on the US side.

## Maikhaylov Cited at New Round of MBFR Talks

*LD241454 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Vienna, 24 Sep (TASS)—Another round of the MBFR talks began at the Vienna Hofburg Palace today. V.V. Maikhaylov, head of the USSR delegation, made a speech on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states. He drew the attention of the participants to the new practical deeds of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Pact, directed at improving the international situation, creating an atmosphere of international trust, eliminating the danger of war—nuclear and conventional alike—and strengthening universal security.

The Soviet Union, he pointed out, with the support of other Warsaw Pact states, has done everything necessary to create real opportunities to conclude an agreement on a complete elimination of two types of nuclear missile weaponry; to attain a major reduction of strategic offensive arms, simultaneously preventing the militarization of space; to attain an accord to ban and destroy chemical weapons; and to put a halt to nuclear arms tests. The constructive attitude of the socialist countries is facilitating the transfer to concrete negotiations of problems of reducing armed forces and conventional weapons on a European-wide scale.

The Warsaw Pact states, Maikhaylov stressed, are persistently striving for progress at all negotiations, including at Vienna. Unfortunately, this is more than can be said for the Western side. The proposals of the NATO countries at the Vienna talks do not allow the realization on a mutually acceptable basis of the idea of even a compromise, limited agreement, and cause one to doubt whether the Western participants intended at all to go for an agreement in Vienna. These doubts are also strengthened by the paradoxical phenomenon that throughout the talks, despite their aims and common sense, the West was constantly adopting more and more new programs of building up armed forces and armaments in Europe.

Discussing East-West relations in a wider political context, the head of the Soviet delegation noted that in certain NATO circles the socialist countries and relations with them are still viewed from a position far removed from realism, common sense, and contemporary thinking. This naturally does not help to normalize the international situation; neither does it ease the solution of disarmament problems.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries counter this prejudiced approach with new political thinking in the area of international relations, based on a recognition of the following facts: In today's world the common human interests of preventing a nuclear catastrophe are acquiring an inarguable priority over the interests of states, classes, and ideologies; there must be a decisive break with the sort of thoughts and actions which were built for centuries on the permissibility of wars; we must master the science and art of conducting ourselves in a restrained manner on the international scene; and we must seek a balance of varying, contradictory interests in a complex, but to a large extent, interlinked and interdependent world.

In this connection, the attention of the participants in the negotiations was drawn to the article by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, "Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World" of 17 September this year, which set out the views of the Soviet leadership on ways of creating a universal system of peace and international security.

Noting that international security can only be reciprocal and universal, and must be supported by collective efforts, Maikhaylov stressed that there is no rational alternative to detente, disarmament, peaceful coexistence, and mutually beneficial cooperation. Anybody who wants to consolidate his security has to measure his own interests and requests against the interests and requests of the other side, and then the talks will be more productive, he noted.

On behalf of the NATO states (M. Sheston) head of the Canadian delegation, spoke at the session. His speech did not reveal any readiness of the NATO countries to seek a mutually acceptable compromise at the Vienna talks.

**CSCE Observers Arrive for Exercises**

*LD231811 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1718 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Tbilisi, 23 Sep (TASS)—The troop exercises of the Transcaucasus Military Okrug continue on the territory of the Soviet Transcaucasus in the region of Gardabani, Akstafa, (Gegtebe) and Sagaredzho. Today matters concerning the guidance and interaction of various types of troops in the organization of offensive and defensive operations were worked out.

In accordance with the document of the Stockholm Conference, observers invited by the USSR Government arrived in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, from the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe: Bulgaria, Great Britain, Hungary, the GDR, the FRG, Greece, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Canada, the Netherlands, Poland, the United States, Turkey, Finland, France, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

## Shevardnadze Continues Meetings in New York

*LD250653 Moscow TASS in English 0648 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] New York September 25 (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR foreign minister, met on Thursday here with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi foreign minister. The discussions centred on questions connected with the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The Soviet Union, Eduard Shevardnadze stressed, invariably adheres to its principled policy aimed at putting an end as soon as possible to the Iran-Iraq war. The firm conviction was expressed that the sole possibility to ensure an end to that war is through a just and comprehensive settlement of the conflict through political methods in the spirit of realism and on the basis of consideration by both sides for each other's legitimate interests. The Soviet Union, which is one of the co-sponsors of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598, declares for its speediest implementation in full and proceeds from the premise that it may serve as the necessary political basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Tariq 'Aziz set forth the appraisal by the Iraqi leadership of the situation which emerged in the region, informed about the steps taken by Iraq in search of ways for putting an end to the war. In discussing bilateral relations both sides expressed satisfaction with the level of cooepration achieved, and reaffirmed the invariable mutual wish for further developing and strengthening multilateral ties between the USSR and Iraq.

Eduard Shevardnadze met and talked with Pakistani Minister for Foreign Affairs Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. Views were exchanged on some topical international issues and questions pertaining to Soviet-Pakistani relations. The attention of the Pakistani minister was attracted to the important initiative of the socialist countries aimed at creating a comprehensive international security system and the efforts made by the Soviet Union towards nuclear disarmament. In that connection Sahabzada Yaqub Khan spoke highly of the Soviet-American agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles.

In discussing the situation around Afghanistan, the Soviet side reaffirmed support for the national reconciliation policy pursued by the DRA Government, for the process of Afghan-Pakistani talks being held through the personal envoy of the U.N. Secretary-General. It was pointed out that the main and mutually interconnected questions pertaining to the settlement of the situation around Afghanistan are those of putting an end to and guaranteed non-resumption of interference in that country's internal affairs and reaching agreement on the timetable for the return home of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Eduard Shevardnadze met with representatives of the member-countries of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf states: Kuwait's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, Qatar's minister of State for Foreign Affairs Shaykh Ahmed ibn Sayf al-Thani, Bahrain's Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak al-Khalifah, Permanent Representative of Oman Sultanate to the U.N. Sa'ud ibn Salim ibn Hassan al-'Ansi. Taking part in the meeting were also Tunisian Foreign Minister Hedi Mabrouk and Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir Nash'at al-Masri.

In the course of the conversation, which proceeded in a constructive atmosphere, problems were discussed pertaining to the settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict and prospects for the restoration of stability in the Persian Gulf and the Middle East situation.

The participants in the meeting pointted out the serious destabilising effect of the Iran-Iraq conflict on the situation in the Persian Gulf, the threat fraught in it to international peace and security. They expressed support for Resolution of the U.N. Security Council 598 and declared for its implementation without delay.

## Comparison of Shevardnadze UN Speech

Moscow *Pravda* in Russian on 25 September carries in its First Edition on page 4 a TASS report on the speech by Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, given at the UN General Assembly in New York on 23 September. The *Pravda* report, entitled "Speech By the Head of the Soviet Delegation at the United Nations," has been compared with the Moscow TASS International Service version published in the 24 September Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 6, entitled "Shevardnadze's 23 Sep UN Address,"and reveals the following variations:

Page 6, column one, first paragraph, line three reads in *Pravda*:...of the USSR, heading the Soviet delegation at the 42d session of the UN General Assembly, addressed the plenary session of the Assembly. He said: (rewording)

Page 6, column one, fifth paragraph, last sentence reads in *Pravda:* ...accord on reducing strategic weapons immediately by one-half, provided, of course, that the treaty... (rewording)

Page 7, column one, second paragraph, last sentence, reads in *Pravda*:...the lead in collectively building such a system... (supplying "collectively")

Page 7, column one, last paragraph, first sentence reads in *Pravda*:...process of revolutionary restructuring in our country,... (substituting "restructuring" for "change")

Page 7, column two, fourth paragraph, second sentence reads in *Pravda:* ...of our multinational state, the fascist aggression and the Cold War,... (substituting "fascist" for "Nazi")

Page 8, column one, second paragraph, second sentence reads in *Pravda:* ...nuclear-free world and all actions to resolve the knottiest issues... (substituting "actions" for "questions")

Page 8, column one, fifth paragraph, reads in *Pravda*: ...split by confrontation and hatred, it is united... (substituting "hatred" for "hated")

Page 8, column one, eighth paragraph, last sentence reads in *Pravda*:...its realization, of word and deed, are yet another... (substituting "of" for "or")

Page 10, column one, seventh paragraph, first sentence reads in *Pravda*:...to try to secure, simultaneously and immediately, a ceasefire... (substituting "simultaneously" for "concurrently")

Page 11, column one, sixth paragraph, fourth sentence reads in *Pravda*:...are dealing with fiends. It's just not... (substituting "fiends" for "the spawns of hell.")

## Pyadyshev Meets With Reporters 24 Sep

### Discusses U.S.-Soviet Summit

*LD241300 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, replying to numerous questions, told a briefing here today that the venue of the proposed Soviet-American summit meeting has not as yet been determined.

This will be done during the forthcoming contacts between Soviet and American representatives, he said.

### Assesses Shevardnadze Address

*LD241247 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—The first comments on the address by USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session show that his speech is seen as a profound, precise and at the same time an emotional statement of the Soviet leadership's basic foreign policy attitudes, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. The speech based on the ideas of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as set forth in the article "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World", develops and specifies the main trends in the Soviet Union's activities for building a reliable peace and security system.

Of significance is the Soviet foreign minister's statement that it is for the first time in history that the idea of nuclear disarmament is close to the start of its implementation, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry stressed. The Soviet Union and the United States have at last pronounced together the first word of the non-nuclear vocabulary. When this word turns into a deed, the world will see that nuclear weapons and security are not the same things, and that security strengthens when this weapon disappears. Two thousand warheads are only a small part of the nuclear arsenals, yet a sufficiently big one so as after disappearing to give the world a new vision, give up not a part but the whole of the nuclear arsenal, all types of mass destruction weapons. [sentence as received]

### Persian Gulf Policy

*LD241250 Moscow TASS in English 1238 GMT 24 Sep 87*

["On Fabrications About Soviet Policy in Gulf Area"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—The Soviet Union neither sells nor supplies any weapons or material to Iran, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He was addressing a briefing for Soviet and foreign newsmen here.

He pointed out that the press of Kuwait and some other Persian Gulf countries has begun recently publishing reports to the effect that the Soviet Union and Iran were holding talks on the sale of a large consignment of weapons to Iran. In so doing, they allege that the point at issue is the supply to Iran of more than 1,000 Soviet surface-to-air and tactical surface-to-surface missiles with a range of up to 100 km. Reports of this kind are accompanied with hints to some "anti-Arab sentiments" in Soviet foreign policy.

These reports are both in essence and as regards the "facts" cited in them totally unfounded fabrications, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said. Soviet policy of the development of cooperation with the arab states is invariably firm and not subject to fluctuations. The Soviet state does not practice any double diplomacy. We have no reason to change our stand on the Iran-Iraq war. The Soviet union resolutely declares for an immediate end to it, for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598. We have consistently adhered to such a fair and open policy both in our contacts with the two warring parties and in our efforts in the international arena, Boris Pyadyshev said.

### U.S. Views Military Exercises

*LD241525 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—Speaking today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, described particulars of an inspection of military activity in the territory of the Soviet Union, which was carried out for the first time by the U.S. representatives on August 28-30. They were present at a military exercise of Soviet ground forces in Belorussia, involving 16,000 troops and 425 tanks.

Boris Pyadyshev said that the USA, referring to the right provided for by the document of the Stockholm Conference, had made a request for inspection and the Soviet Union had immediately given a positive reply. A U.S.

inspection group of four officers arrived in Minsk by a U.S. military plane. Four Soviet helicopters were placed at its disposal, including two standby choppers. Besides, it received two cross-country vehicles and spares. Though charts for helicopter flights in the given area were adopted in line with the provisions of the document of the Stockholm Conference, helicopter pilots met the request for deviations from the approved chart of the flight. Inspectors were given an access to navigational aids. The inspection group also used extensively ground transport vehicles. Drivers fully complied with inspectors' directions.

Non-stop communications were ensured between subunits of the inspection group, irrespective of whether they were aboard helicopters or on ground vehicles. Members of the inspection group were not restricted in any way in the full use of equipment permitted in line with the provision of the document of the Stockholm Conference: maps, photo cameras, fieldglasses, dictophones and aeronavigational charts.

There were some restrictions provided for by the provisions of the above document: It was not permitted to visit some points marked as sensitive by the Soviet side and to make their overflight.

Inspectors saw prepared defensive positions and talked with commanders concerning the strength of their units. The inspection group had a chance to talk directly with the personnel participating in the exercise.

The presence of the U.S. inspection group at the Soviet military exercise, Boris Pyadyshev pointed out, corroborates the responsible attitude of the Soviet Union to such questions as verification and control, including on-site inspection. The inspection has showed groundlessness of allegations that the USSR is not ready for a far-reaching control in the military sphere and has confirmed that, provided there is political will, questions of control in the sphere of security and disarmament can be solved.

### Requests to Leave Approved

*LD241523 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS)—At a meeting of a commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which took place the other day, a number of requests to leave the Soviet Union were examined, Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told a TASS diplomatic correspondent. For the majority of the reqests the commission sent positive recommendations to the Supreme Soviet Presidium. This applies, in particular, to Svetlana Braun and the Yakir family.

### Mathias Rust Pardon Request

*LD241454 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—Replying to a question by TASS diplomatic correspondent, Boris Pyadysyev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said today:

The FRG National, Mathias Rust, convicted by the USSR Supreme Soviet for illegal entry into the USSR, violation of international flight rules and malicious hooliganism, is currently held at Moscow 's investigation prison. He has acquainted himself in the past few days with the trial protocol and had a possibility to make his remarks on the protocol. They will be considered.

To serve his term Mathias Rust will be sent to general-regime correctional labour colony after matters connected with the final endorsement of the trial protocol are completed.

Mathias Rust is in good health.

Recently he made an appeal for pardon. The USSR Supreme Court will send it to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet which will be considered in an established procedure. [sentence as received]

### 'Dispute' Over Turkish Embassy

*LD241405 Moscow TASS in English 1348 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—A dispute concerning the construction of a building in Moscow arose between the Soviet and the Turkish sides, First Deputy Chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists today. He said that some time back the Turkish government had requested that a plot be allocated for the construction of buildings of the Turkish Embassy in Moscow, including a residential house for the embassy staff.

The Moscow City Soviet intended to allocate plots with a total area of 5,000 square metres in Moscow's historic centre. One of the plots was meant for the construction of a residential house. An international protocol was signed. A contract for the designing and building of a residential house was concluded.

But the Moscow public voiced serious concern over the fact that the construction could affect the place associated with Muscovites' sacred memory about historic and cultural events, and also over the fact that a 250-year old elm-tree would have to be cut down during the construction.

The Moscow City Soviet had to halt the work. Measures are taken to find shortly an equitable and reasonable solution that would satisfy both sides.

We are aware of the concern of the Turkish side, but we hope that it will show understanding for the stand of the Moscow public, Boris Pyadyshev said.

### Gerasimov Says U.S. Exaggerated Toshiba Case

*OW240457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0453 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] United Nations, Sept. 23 KYODO—A senior Soviet official said Wednesday the effect of a Toshiba subsidiary's sale of banned technology to the Soviet

Union had been exaggerated by the United States so as to harm relations between the Soviet Union and Japan.

"This is one of the examples of the American pressure on Japan to deteriorate our relations and our relations, unfortunately, are now down so to say," Foreign Minister spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a press conference.

Commenting on U.S. claims that the sale of sophisticated milling machines to the Soviets helped them produce quieter submarine propellers, Gerasimov said, "they didn't prove anything as far as we are concerned."

"I remember that in Moscow, a couple of years ago, Japanese correspondents asked me, pretty often, when (Mikhail) Gorbachev was coming to Japan and now they stopped asking this question because the situation has now changed for the worse."

"Let's hope it will change for the better," he said in concluding a press conference.

### GDR, FRG Welcome Soviet-U.S. Agreement

*LD251023 Moscow TASS in English 0654 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] New York September 25 TASS—TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov and Vyacheslav Chernyshev report:

Realistic steps towards solving the pressing problems of the present, collective efforts aimed at establishing a comprehensive system of international security are enlisting broad support at the 42nd session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Speaking on Thursday in the course of the general political discussion which is under way here, Foreign Minister of the GDR Oscar Fischer said that the *Pravda* article by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev "The Reality and Guarantee of a Secure World" had made a weighty contribution to deepening the discussion of that important question at the United Nations. It stimulates an active dialogue on the system of universal security embracing political, economic, humanitarian and ecological aspects.

Oscar Fischer highly assessed the accord on medium-and shorter-range missiles between the USSR and the USA which had done much to bring the world nearer to real nuclear disarmament. The GDR, on its part, he underlines, will continue making its contribution to attaining "a global double zero" without any strings and reservations. In the GDR's opinion, the accord and then implementation of the Soviet-American agreement on elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles would enable the beginning of the process of real disarmament, said Oscar Fischer.

Speaking of the need of strengthening security both globally and regionally, he recalled that jointly with Czechoslovakia, the GDR put forward proposals aimed at establishing in Europe a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons.

The Soviet-American agreement was welcomed by FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher as the most striking evidence of the great potential of cooperation in the interests of peace. He described it as "a turning point in history", signifying a possibility of East-West agreements not only on limitation but also on real reduction and destruction of armaments.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that the population of the FRG had received with relief and inspiration this event which helps enhance security and stability in Europe. The FRG Government, he assured the international community, believes that its part in this process is not just of an interested observer. The agreement between the USSR and the USA is still very far from complete solution of the nuclear disarmament problem, but is the first and therefore extremely important step towards attaining a bigger goal. Set into motion has been the process which should become irreversible, stressed Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The importance of the Soviet-American agreement is not only in its leading to reducing armaments, to ridding Europe of the burden of missiles, but also in the process to which it lends an onward movement, in the quest for new concepts of security based on non-stockpiling of armaments, said Italy's Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti. This is a turning historical point with such a potential of would-be possibilities which exceeds the direct results of the accord, said the Italian foreign minister.

### Ryzhkov Greets IAEA on 30th Anniversary

*PM221119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Text]To the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the organization

On behalf of the Soviet Government I greet the participants in the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency which gathered for the session in the year of its 30th anniversary.

The IAEA is rightly considered one of the most authoritative international organizations and recognized centre for the coordination and agreeing of states' efforts in peaceful uses of atomic energy, and in exercising control over non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The agency's entire 30-year history convincngly shows that its establishment was a major landmark in developing international cooperation with a view to peacefully using atomic energy for social and economic development.

Its practical assistance to countries in such areas as nuclear power engineering, the use of radioactive isotopes and irraditation in industry agriculture, medicine and science deserves high appraisal.

Cooperation between states in the peaceful use of atomic energy will enter a qualitatively new phase if real progress is achieved in the field of nuclear disarmament and universal security.

Our country regards cooperation in this field as an alternative to the nuclear arms race and the channelling of mankind's immense material and intellectual resources toward the development of ever more dangerous and refined means of self-annihiliation.

Proceeding from the premise that the use of atomic energy should be directed exclusively for the benefit of construction, the Soviet Union has advanced a whole complex of initiatives opening up real prospects for advancement towards a more secure and ultimately non-violent world.

This is specific confirmation of our readiness to strive by practical deeds for the transformation of the principle—that the atom should only be used peacefully—into a universal standard of inter-state relations.

The IAEA is making a considerable and practical contribution toward strengthening international security and creating an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding among states.

Control exercised by the agency over non-conversion of nuclear materials and civilian installations for military purposes is an effective barrier in the way of the proliferation of nuclear weapons around the world.

Today, this is the only international mechanism of control in the sphere of restricting nuclear arms. The IAEA'S experience in that field can be used for handling other problems of nuclear disarmament.

The Soviet Union, one of the initiators of founding the IAEA, is ready to continue rendering all-round support to the agency on key issues of its activity.

We stand for the further broadening its functions, and imparting to them ever greater scope. The USSR'S proposals for establishing an international regime for the safe development of nuclear power engineering, welcomed and backed by the IAEA, go in the same direction.

Recognizing the great importance of the agency's activity in the field of control, the Soviet Union helps enhance the effectiveness and reliability of its system of safeguards. In strict compliance with the standards and principles of the agency's charter, the USSR is prepared to continue sharing its experience and technical capabilities with the countries thatexclusively use atomic energy for peaceful purposes, thus facilitating their prosperity and progress.

I wish success to the work of your forum.

Nikolay Ryzhkov.

## ILO Maritime Session Opens in Geneva 24 Sep

*LD241859 Moscow TASS in English 1801 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Geneva September 24 TASS—Today the 74th (maritime) session of the International Labour Conference of the International Labour Organization (ILO) started its deliberations at the Palais de Nations. Its participants—representatives of governments, trade union and shipowner organizations of most member countries of the International Labour Organization—will discuss working and living conditions of sailors at sea and ashore, including questions of every-day life and leisure, social security and medical services. Considerable changes in international shipping demand their registration and formalization in appropriate legal documents. The conference will examine drafts of such conventions and recommendations.

Participants include delegations of Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, cuba, Nicaragua, as well as of the USSR and the Ukrainian republic. The Soviet government delegation is headed by Boris Trunov, USSR deputy minister of merchant marine.

## IOC Urged To Review Upcoming Seoul Games

*LD190552 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 18 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Bezrukavnikov writes:

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has sent invitations to the 1988 summer games to 167 National Olympic Committees (NOC) which are to respond by January 17, 1988. Will these responses be positive or negative?

IOC officials appear too upbeat in their statements, promising to make the forthcoming Olympiad the most representative one in history.

However, this does make the real situation in talks with North and South any better. [sentence as received]

It is political problems that are in the foreground in these talks, whether one likes it or not. And although the IOC has made major concessions, ignoring the Olympic charter in a number of cases, the keys to solving these problems remain with Pyongyang and Seoul.

The crisis in the Olympic movement, which dates back to 1976 when the Montreal games were boycotted by a number of African nations, is still smouldering even today. It will take the merest spark for it to blaze up again, with new strength.

This is why the IOC should apply every effort to prevent this.

The argument over the division of sporting events between North and South is, in my view, just a pretext for numerous and lengthy commentaries in the world press which has been chewing on every maneuver by the partners concerned.

The principal cause behind the still complicated situation on the Korean peninsula, in the meantime, remains the same—the peculiar status of a country divided by a demarcation line.

The IOC session in Baden Baden, which has decided to send the 1988 summer games to Seoul, has taken what has been, of course, mostly a political and an erroneous decision. And the error must be rectified.

This is why another meeting is badly needed, so that the NOC'S over the few remaining months will have no questions of where to book the tickets after all.

Every passing day is only exacerbating the situation.

### IZVESTIYA Previews OAU Session on Chad

*PM241332 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4*

[M. Pavlov "International Commentary": "Seeking an Acceptable Solution"]

[Text] In the Zambian capital of Lusaka everything is ready for the session of the OAU Special Committee to seek ways to secure peace and end the Chad-Libya conflict, due to be held 24-25 September.

Let me remind you that President H. Habre, who controls Chadian territory south of the 16th parallel, has also in recent months been winning back the northern regions of the country. At the beginning of August Chadian troops took the settlement of Aozou, which though it has been under Libyan rule since 1973 is the subject of ancient disputes between Ndjamena and Tripoli. Libya made a counterstrike 20 days later and regained Aozou. Then came an incursion by Chadian troops into Libyan territory, resulting in the destruction of the Al-sarra airfield and military base. The Jamahiriyah rightly described these actions by Chad as an act of war.

The hostilities are being whipped up in every way by the United States and France, which supply Ndjamena with sophisticated arms and military hardware, including Redeye and Stinger missiles. France is still maintaining the interventionist corps of "Eperviers" in Chad.

This policy by Washington and Paris is giving rise to legitimate concern in Africa, because the regional conflagration threatens to spread to other parts of the continent, drawing in new participants.

The special OAU committee that was set up in 1977 to settle the Chad-Libya conflict has managed to persuade Ndjamena and Tripoli to cease combat operations, accept a truce, and agree to take part in the forthcoming conference in Lusaka. Libya, having regained Aozou, considers the conflict spent, and declares its readiness to maintain normal relations with Chad. Ndjamena is also talking about peace, but not until the Aozou strip is retained. All the same, African observers believe that there is now more chance than before of progress in finding a mutually acceptable settlement of the conflict and in the quest for a reasonable solution. All of peace-loving Africa and its friends await this settlement.

### Moscow TV Examines Nonaligned Movement

LD200910 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0905 GMT on 19 September carries a live 75-minute program titled "Repercussions: Nonalignment, Disarmament, Development", hosted by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, with the participation of USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Fedorovich Ilichev; *Pravda* political observer Vsevolod Vladimirovich Ovchinnikov; Ernest Yevgeniyevich Obminskiy, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry International Economic Relations Directorate; and Sergey Yakovlevich Sinitsyn, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Nonaligned Movement Department.

The program opens with a 5-minute clip of archive material illustrating the history of the Nonaligned Movement, following which the program participants answer viewers' questions.

In answer to the first question, on the contemporary role of the movement, Ilichev notes this "important and unique phenomenon" and goes on to say:

"The Soviet Union has a profound interest in reciprocal action with this prestigious international force. Although certain differences do exist, the basic positions of the Soviet Union and the Nonaligned Movement on some of the most important issues of our times coincide, are close, or are at least harmonious. We welcome the peace-making, anticolonial activity of the movement and, in turn, we attribute great significance to the support given by its participants to the idea of creating an all-embracing system of international peace and security. We see the movement as active coauthors of this idea. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev put it, they are friends and partners in the struggle for lasting peace and better, more equitable relations between peoples. That is how all the Soviet people think."

Replying to a question on how socialist countries can work alongside monarchies within the framework of the movement, and whether this might not ultimately lead to its destruction, Ilichev says this will not happen, and cites the case of socialist Cuba and monarchist Saudi Arabia, who have been members of teh movement since its inception.

Next, Ovchinnikov briefly examines the U.S. stance on the Nonaligned Movement, saying that it puts economic pressure on nonaligned states in order to impose its will on them. Following this there is a short clip showing famine victims in the developing world, after which Obminskiy briefly summarizes the work of the New York conference on disarmament and development and examines the problem of third world debt.

The discussion then turns to the USSR's relationship with the movement. The question is asked: "Are there questions or areas in which our positions are at odds, where they do not coincide?" Sinitsyn replies:

"You are quite right and this is a legitimate question. Of course there are such areas and it would probably be unrealistic to expect that we should or could have the same point of view as the Nonaligned Movement on each and every issue. What are we talking about here? We are talking in particular about certain evaluations of the international situation. The notion exists amongst participants in the movement and in documents that both the Soviet Union and the United States, as the two superpowers, are responsible for tension, that confrontation and rivalry between them threatens the nonaligned countries, aggravates regional conflicts, and so on. I don't think that there is any need here to explain why we cannot agree with this approach, which puts our policy on the same level as U.S. policy. At the same time, of course, we understand the great responsibility of nuclear powers like ourselves and the United States in particular for the fate of peace. Furthermore, there is a certain approach to the question of the rich North and the poor South where the nonaligned countries do not differentiate between socialist and capitalist countries of the north, as they say. But we have a somewhat different view of this matter. On top of that I could mention some questions of disarmament, let's say, the nonproliferation of nuclear wepaons. Several nonaligned countries have not yet joined this treaty, complaining of the monopoly of the nuclear powers and the threat which might emanate from Israel and the RSA, and so on. Then there are, let's say, such issues as the situation or rather the problem of settling the situation in Afghanistan and in Kampuchea, where our positions also fail to coincide completely or are even different."

On the subject of Afghanistan, Seyful-Mulyukov names a number of viewers who ask: "What is the Nonaligned Movement's position on Afghanistan? Can Afghanistan today be counted as a nonaligned state?" Ilichev replies as follows:

"I'll start with the first part of the question: Afghanistan is, of course, a nonaligned country. Moreover, Afghanistan is one of the founders of the Nonaligned Movement and an active participant in all its forums. Afghanistan is, in addition, a neutral, a traditionally neutral state, and has been during previous regimes, during the period of gaining independence for Afghanistan in 1919, and during World War II; it still maintains its neutrality. This is officially proclaimed by its leaders, and the leaders of the movement themselves have never questioned the nonaligned, neutral status of Afghanistan.

"And now the second part of the question. I'll answer it briefly. Unfortunately, many nonaligned countries vote at the United Nations for resolutions which, in our view, in our opinion, distort the position of the Soviet Union concerning Afghanistan and no less distort the situation within Afghanistan itself. We, however, can also see points of contiguity with the Nonaligned Movement: certain countries, the majority of them, are calling for restraint to be shown that would promote the search for national reconciliation in Afghanistan, for normalization of its relations with the states in the region. Many of the nonaligned countries support this position and we thank them for that."

Next, the following question is put: "Is the establishment of foreign military bases on the territory of a number of nonaligned states and the fact that some of them hold joint military maneuvers with the United States and other NATO states compatible with the principles of the Nonaligned Movement?"

Ovchinnikov replies: "To look at this problem from a maximalist position, so to speak, it is hardly compatible. But on the other hand we cannot forget that the nonaligned countries embarked upon their independent road of development sometimes with certain birth marks from their colonialist past. In short, their degree of dependence upon the former metropolitan countries, upon the world capitalist market, very often obliges them to reach some kind of compromise with their principles. Consider, for example, whether the Cuban people are to blame for the fact that they inherited from Batista the Guantanamo base on their territory; it would be laughable to say that Cuba could not be in the Nonaligned Movement, just because such a base exists. A number of states, say, Egypt, on the one hand, are allies of the Arab peoples in countering Israeli aggression, while on the other hand are in receipt of large amounts of U.S. economic and military aid. And you have to pay in some way for aid, so Egypt has joint maneuvers—Egyptian-U.S. or U.S.-Egyptian—on their territory. So, unfortunately, these circumstances do exist, but you cannot do anything about them; it is reality."

Next, Obminskiy and Sinitsyn speak briefly on Soviet economic aid to alleviate poverty, and on which socialist countries are members of the nonalignment movement. Ilichev then replies to a question on the PRC'S policy on the Movement. He says that its attitude is well known and draws attention to a PRC government statement which praises the Movement's objectives.

Ovchinnikov reads the next question, which asks why certain countries such as Burma have left the Nonaligned Movement. He explains that Burma left at the time of the Nonaligned Conference in Havana, and many political commentators said it was felt that Cuba had radicalized the movement too much for some. Ovchinnikov goes on to say that this decision proved to be hasty and short-sighted.

After that Seyful-Mulyukov notes that time is running short and says that some unanswered questions might be addressed in future editions of "Repercussions". He winds up the program as follows: "We have had questions pertaining to the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. talks that have been completed in Washington between Comrade Shevardnadze and Secretary of State Shultz. The very first foreign reaction shows that the understandings reached there have been received worldwide with great approval: those concerning a new Soviet-U.S. summit,

the USSR-U.S. agreement to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles, which both states have been moving toward for many years, as you recall, concerning the stepping up of efforts to elaborate a treaty on the reduction of strategic offensive weapons and the start of limitation talks, and ultimately, the complete cessation of nuclear tests. All these understandings are certainly a major success, and not only for the Soviet Union and the United states but for the whole of humankind, for our entire civilization. Permit us to end our transmission with that. We cordially thank all the participants and our viewers for their attention in the 'Repercussions' program.

## United States & Canada

### Shultz, Shevardnadze To Meet 22-23 Oct

*LD242135 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2115 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] New York, 25 Sep (TASS)—In accordance with an agreement which has been reached there will be a meeting in Moscow on 22-23 October 1987 between Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

### Shevardnadze, Shultz Discuss Gulf, Meeting

*LD250439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0405 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] New York, 25 September (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, has met with U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz.

During the conversation, an exchange of opinions was held in connection with the exacerbation of the situation in the Persian Gulf region, and on the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The sides expressed support for UN Security Council Resolution 598, which is directed toward a settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, and the UN Secretary General's efforts toward its implementation. The importance of unity among the permanent members of the UN Security Council in their approach to this question, and the rendering of assistance to the mediatory efforts of J. Perez de Cuellar, were emphasized.

E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that the massed military presence of the United States in the Persian Gulf is leading to a further intensification of tension and is a serious obstacle to finding ways of settling the conflict.

Also examined were questions connected with the forthcoming meeting of ministers in Moscow this October. The sides made preliminary arrangements regarding the agenda of the meeting. With a summing up of the results of the U.S. and USSR delegations' work in Geneva on the text of a treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, priority items will include questions on reducing strategic offensive armaments, the observance of the ABM Treaty, progress in the field of conventional armaments, a convention on chemical weapons, certain regional problems, and individual aspects of bilateral relations.

### Solton Views Weinberger's Gulf Visit

*LD251054 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] The United States defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, has arrived in the Gulf area. Here is what Radio Moscow news analyst Yuriy Solton writes:

The trip by the chief of the Pentagon to the Gulf doesn't at all look like a diplomatic mission. It is rather an inspection of troops on the battlefield. The United States and its allies in NATO have concentrated in the area the biggest naval group since World War II. There is also a secret unit of the United States Armed Forces meant to carry out special assignments deep in the rear of the enemy. It was the unit's helicopters that on Monday attacked an Iranian ship in international waters with machine gun fire and shed the blood of seamen.

*The New York Times* says all movement of Iranian vessels in the Gulf is closely watched by American spy satellites, AWACS planes and reconnaissance aircraft. It would be naive to believe that such a large-scale operation, with the participation of such big armed forces, has been undertaken only to escort a few oil tankers across the Gulf. The United States has more far-reaching plans. Nobody can say, of course, when and at what target the strike will be made, but the possibility of that taking place is not at all ruled out. It is also clear that the situation in the Gulf is becoming exceedingly dangerous and could get out of control, and that is because of Washington's provocative actions.

In New York, the United Nations Security Council discusses on Friday the situation in the area at a closed meeting. Speaking at the General Assembly session Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said that safety of shipping in the Gulf could and should be ensured by the entire international community, which is represented by the United Nations, and if necessary a corresponding and sufficient force could be placed at its disposal.

### Gerasimov on 'U.S. Public's Change of Mood'

*LD241346 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0717 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS)—The U.S. public's change of mood is one of the basic reasons for reaching an agreement in Washington on the liquidation of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, Gennadiy Gerasimov writes in the latest issue of the *New Times* magazine.

A change in the public's mood has been the basic cause of a change in the U.S. Administration's mood, the author notes. Here, too, Mikhail Gorbachev's *Pravda* article was heard loudly and at the right time. The article sums up the Soviet understanding of the present political reality, forecasts an early conclusion of an agreement on liquidating medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, and points out the possibility of reducing strategic offensive weapons by one-half.

The author believes that the change of mood in the United States has come about—and this not in the least instance—by the process of restructuring and glasnost in the Soviet Union, which dissolves the view of Americans that the Soviet people are an "enemy." Even shortcomings, which the Soviet Union is overcoming, are beneficial: Americans can see that in the USSR, too, there are problems that to some extent can be compared to their own. The writer believes that the projected steps toward nuclear disarmament, if implemented, would weaken the

positions of those who defend the "Star Wars" program. Now, a majority of Americans welcome the results of the talks in Washington as a step toward crossing the Rubicon, behind which concrete nuclear disarmament starts, and hope for an early summit meeting, the author underlines.

### Senate's Rejection of Test Limit Noted

*LD250953 Moscow TASS in English 0708 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] Washington September 25 TASS—The upper chamber of the U.S. Congress rejected by a 62-35 margin an amendment by Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield to the military spending bill. The amendment envisaged a two-year halt to tests of all but the smallest nuclear devices in case this moratorium is joined by the Soviet Union.

Senator Edward Kennedy said during the debates that time has come to limit nuclear tests in a legislative way by providing an opportunity to the super powers to hold talks on restricting or halting these tests. Amendment opponents argued that it would subvert the Reagan administration's position at the upcoming negotiations with the USSR on nuclear tests, which were announced during the Soviet-U.S. talks in Washington.

The House of Representatives has, however, adopted the amendment on the moratorium on all but the smallest nuclear explosions for a term of one year. So, this issue will ultimately be dealt with by the Joint House-Senate Conference Committee.

Following the vote on the Kennedy-Hatfield amendment, the Senate got down to discussing an amendment on delaying for one year the production of new artillery charges with chemical poisonous substances.

### Pentagon's INF 'Compensation' Plans Cited

*LD231137 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS—The Pentagon is preparing in its own way for signing an agreement between the USSR and the USA on INF and SRINF, the principled understanding on which was reached during the recent Soviet-American negotiations in Washington. The preparation, under way in the U.S. military office, lies in drafting plans for building up arms arsenal in "compensation" for intermediate- and shorter-range missiles which are to be eliminated.

Pentagon officials say that to set off these "losses", the U.S. Navy plans to boost the number of its sea-based cruises from 125 to 758 by the mid-1990's. The USAF and the U.S. Army intend to develop jointly a reusable missile system with a hitting range of 120-140 miles instead of Lance missiles. The USAF intends to purchase 392 F-15E fighters which the Pentagon officials call "a wonderful nuclear carrier". Besides, the USAF is contemplating to abandon plans of discarding 150 strategic B-52 bombers, re-equipping them, instead, to carry cruises with non-nuclear warheads.

The newspaper *Washington Times* reports that these plans will be discussed at a series of NATO meetings scheduled for November.

### U.S. 'Plans to Launch' Part of SDI Project

*LD231516 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] New York September 23 TASS—The U.S. Air Force plans to launch a rocketborne spatial spectral interfermometric telescope from Alaska in October 1990 in a "Star Wars" experiment, *United Press International* reported.

Dick Nadal, a spokesman for the Air Force Hanscome Fields base in Massachusetts, said the aim would be to study the nature of atmospheric disturbances and their influence on the passage of infra-red radiation with a view to developing an infra-red imaging system capable of detecting radiation emitted by a real target.

In this 20-million-dollar project codenamed "Spirit" the telescope will be positioned some 258 kilometers up in orbit to monitor the atmospheric layer between 100 and 150 kilometers from earth.

All information it will gather will go to the "Strategic Defense Initiative" organization.

Major Alan Freitag of the Pentagon said the project was very important.

Observers link the planned launching with a recent statement by Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger who has given the go-ahead for efforts to develop a space system for missile interception as a first phase in deploying a full-scale "Star Wars" defense.

UPI said that by the time "Spirit" would get under way several more SDI-related launchings would have been made, but their number and payloads, according to Freitag, were a secret.

### IZVESTIYA Reports Further on TV Linkup

*PM241328 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4*

[B. Ivanov report: "Dialogue: Kremlin—Capitol"]

[Excerpts] Early in the morning of 23 September the USSR Supreme Soviet building in the Kremlin was unusually lively. Deputies, representatives of the public, and Soviet and foreign journalists gathered in the hall of sessions of the Supreme Soviet chambers. Central Television workers were completing the testing of the television cameras, microphones, and telephone and radio links they had installed the day before. At precisely 0730 the signal was heard: "Attention, we're on the air!" Thus began the space television linkup between representatives of two countries' parliaments—USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and members of the U.S. Congress. [passage omitted]

The questions and answers from across the ocean were sometimes naive and sometimes tendentious. The reason was not only ignorance. The information about the USSR and our policy provided by the U.S. mass media over the last few decades has, as a rule, been one-sided and intended only to create a stereotyped, anti-Soviet cliche about our country and its policy. Unfortunately, the tenacity of such stereotypes was once again demonstrated by the U.S. legislators, who repeatedly seasoned their remarks with comments clearly drawn from the propaganda arsenal of past years (unsubstantiated accusations that the USSR is aggressive, is sharply increasing its arms, does not observe human rights, and is unreliable as a potential partner in talks).

However, even among the U.S. audience this approach was not greeted in a uniform way. I remember the words of Congressman C. Pepper, an elder of the U.S. Congress, who stated that instead of exchanging such accusations it is time to start making concrete actions to ensure real security and peace on the globe. His speech greeted by applause from both the U.S. and the Soviet audience.

"Unfortunately we were not able to discuss fully enough the main issue at the meeting—the new way of thinking in the nuclear age, or to find out how Americans see the development of Soviet-U.S. relations and the situation in the world as a whole. But many concrete and important problems were touched on. This was an undoubtedly beneficial result of the meeting." That was L.N. Tolkunov's comment on the linkup.

The discussion between the two countries' parliamentarians was useful. U.S. television viewers, and according to preliminary estimates there were about 15 million of them, were able to learn first hand about the Soviet Union's position on a whole series of important international problems. On the other hand, the Soviet audience had the opportunity to hear the U.S. legislators' opinions.

It is not easy to achieve mutual understanding, but it is necessary to strive for dialogue. Stubbornly, every day. The path to the resolution of today's urgent problems, to overcoming the old stereotypes, and to the new way of thinking lies through dialogue. Space television linkups help.

## U.S.-USSR Telephone Bridge Scheduled

*LD241641 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Summary] A U.S.-USSR radio telephone bridge will be held on 27 September. Any USSR resident and almost 8,000,000 Americans from Binghamton, Rochester and Buffalo will be able to call and speak on three proposed themes: education, family and jobs, and topical and social questions. The bridge will be held at 1800-2000 Moscow time and 1000-1200 Washington time. The cast will be relayed on All-Union Radio third program and via satellite on the (?Turner) broadcasting network. The telephone numbers on the USSR side are: 215 32 47, 215 92 46, 215 63 35, and 215 11 02. These numbers will be published.

## Mario Cuomo Visits, Meets With Officials

### Arrival Reported

*LD201501 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 20 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS—Mario Cuomo, governor of New York State, today arrived here with wife on an official visit. He was invited by the Council of Ministers of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic.

On the programme of the governor's stay in the USSR are meetings in the RSFSR Council of Ministers, talks with Soviet officials and also the visit of the city of Leningrad.

At the airport Mario Cuomo was met by Vasiliy Kazakov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Vinogradov, foreign minister of the RSFSR, and other officials.

### Recieved by Dobrynin

*LD221645 Moscow TASS in English 1630 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS—Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Anatoliy Dobrynin today received New York State Governor Mario Cuomo, in the USSR at the invitation of the Russian Federation's Council of Ministers.

They held a thorough conversation on issues of the present-day state of Soviet-American relations and prospects for their development along the road of constructive coopertion and broader mutual understanding and trust.

Mutual satisfaction was expressed over the agreement, reached in talks in Washington, to hold a summit meeting in autumn this year to sign a treaty on the elimination of medium-and shorter-range missiles and consider drastic issues of Soviet-American relations.

Dobrynin and Cuomo pointed out that the conclusion of the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles would be an historic event, an important first step towards real cuts in nuclear arms and should initiate other accords in that field.

Cuomo's attention was drawn to the fact that the Soviet side's comprehensive approach to resolving disarmament issues and ensuring universal security in the interests of mankind was fully set out in Mikhail Gorbachev's article, "The Reality and Guarantees of a Secure World," published on September 17.

The sides discussed prospects of developing Soviet-American trade and economic relations and their cooperation in the humanitarian field, and dwelt on issues of human rights.

Cuomo observed that familiarization with the Soviet reality, with the implementation of the policy of restructuring and openness and the Soviet Union's foreign policy showed again the need for fresh vigorous efforts to achieve a breakthrough in Soviet-American relations, establish close cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries for the sake of averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe and securing a peaceful future for all of mankind.

The conversation was held in an atmosphere of sincerity and goodwill.

The governor today laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier near the Kremlin Wall.

Cuomo also held a conversation with Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the Institute for World Economics and International Relations of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The guest visited the capital's new housing development, Krylatskoye.

### Meets With Vorotnikov

*LD231938 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1730 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, today held a conversation with New York Governor Mario Cuomo in connection with the end of his visit to the USSR.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a businesslike and relaxed atmosphere, Cuomo shared his impressions of his stay in Moscow. He expressed gratitude for the hearty welcome accorded him and the members of his delegation in the Soviet capital and the opportunity granted him to discuss with Soviet statesmen topical matters relating to the international situation and Soviet-U.S. relations.

In the exchange of opinions on international problems, both sides agreed that the accord reached between the USSR and the United States on scrapping two classes of U.S. and Soviet nuclear missiles creates good conditions for further progress in the sphere of disarmament. Talks on various aspects of this accord should begin in the very near future. Cuomo noted the appearance of incentives for stepping up Soviet-U.S. relations, stating that the present level is patently inadequate and should be raised to a higher stage.

For his part Comrade Vorotnikov stressed the Soviet Union's striving for the normanization of and a radical improvement in relations with the United States, and for the removal of artificial barriers to fruitful bilateral cooperation in economic, scientific and technical, cultural, and other spheres. Both interlocutors spoke in favor of setting up a climate of trust between the two countries and noted the importance in this connection of personal contacts and dialogue between state and public figures of the two countries.

Mario Cuomo will visit Leningrad before returning home.

### Nikonov Receives U.S. Trade Official

*LD221431 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS—Viktor Nikonov, a member of the Politburo and a secreatry of the CPSU Central Committee, today received James Giffen, president of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, at the latter's request.

During their meeting Nikonov briefed Giffen in detail upon the progress of the restructuring drive in the country's agro-industrial sector, which is opening up favorable opportunities to develop mutually advatageous agribusiness cooperation with the United States.

Giffen, for his part, pointed to the positive impact of the current, innovative policies of the Soviet leadership on the growth of interest in the U.S. business community in wide-ranging American-Soviet cooperation called upon actively to facilitate an overall normalization of U.S.-Soviet relations in the interests of a peaceful future for all mankind.

The meeting passed in a constructive atmosphere of goodwill.

### Tolstykh Meets With U.S. Businessman

*PM221443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] On 21 September V.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received J. Cunningham, chairman of the board of the U.S. McDermott Corporation.

In the course of their conversation questions of scientific and technical cooperation between Soviet organizations and the corporation were discussed.

### Myasnikof, Businessman Soros Sign Accord

*LD222222 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 22 TASS—Extending Soviet-U.S. cultural and scientific ties is the goal of an agreement between the Soviet Culture foundation and the George Soros Foundation signed in Moscow today. It provides, in part, for the allocation of funds by the George Soros Foundation for the training of Soviet students, post-graduate students and scientific workers at largest U.S. and British universities. The agreement was signed by Georgiy Myasnikof, first deputy chairman of the Soviet Culture Foundation, and George Soros, a prominent representative of the U.S. business community.

The very fact of the signing of such an agreement demonstrates the growing interest in the restructuring processes in the USSR on the part of the more far-sighted businessmen in the West, Georgiy Myasnikov told a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

In tapping the available opportunities, sober minded businessmen try to do everything necessary to create the climate of trust and cooperation among nations, which in its turn has a salutary impact on international politics and on inter-state relations.

Noting the charitable nature of the agreement, Myasnikov stressed that the document accorded with the principles of the Soviet Culture Foundation. The projects envisaged by the agreement are aimed at developing humanitarian ties among representatives of wide public circles and not only of the cultural elite.

A public committee, for the work in which renowned Soviet scientists and cultural personalities were invited, will be engaged in realizing the projects under the agreement, George Soros told journalists. He said the foundation was ready even now to finance trips to the United States of Soviet scientists, men-of-letters and artists invited by some of other American organisations. The admission of Soviet students for study is planned for next October. There are also plans to get down to organizing a joint scientific expedition under the motto "Mission to the planet earth".

George Soros said that the changes occurring in the USSR lately had prompted him to establish this cooperation. He said he welcomed and supported the turn to a new thinking, to greater democracy and openness in Soviet society.

I do not represent either a state or any political movement, I act on my own behalf and on my own initiative, by viture of my personal convictions, the businessman said. And these convictions are as follows: all of us, people of the earth, live in a common house. So, it is better to live in it in peace and concord than in enmity and mistrust. By my cooperation it want to make a contribution to making this concord more solid.

**USSR, U.S. Meet on Combatting Alcoholism**
*LD152152 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 15 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 15 TASS—Humanity has to pay annually 500 billion dollars as a result of the direct and indirect consequences of alchoholism. The participants in the U.S.-Soviet round-table on the treatment for and prevention of alchoholism have shared today their know-how in combatting that social evil, which is humanity's real scourge.

Sixteen American public figures and medics professionally attending to alcoholism problems arrived in the Soviet Union on September 4 at the invitation of the All-Union Voluntary Temperance Promotion Society. They toured the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Soviet Baltic republics, where they familiarized themselves with the work of the narcology services and the temperance societies at plants, educational establishments and residential neighbourhoods.

We have been tremendously impressed by the scope and comprehensive character of the effort to combat alcoholism, a TASS correspondent was told by Marylin Jacobsen, head of the U.S. delegation. Party and trade union organizations, health protection and education bodies have joined hands in your country in combatting drunkenness. At mills and schools which we had occasion to visit an atmosphere has been created of intolerance to that vice, she said.

Today the participants in the round-table discussed various aspects of the problems, medical, biological, psychological and medical ones. Of much interest was the presentation by Soviet experts on the use of new preparations—neuropeptides to relieve the state of alchoholic depression and prevent in the patients retrieval of the pathological thirst for alchoholic drinks.

The American participants in the meeting spoke in the detail on the activities of the organization "Alchoholics Anonymous" which originated in the USA and whose branches are now found in 35 countries of the world. In the opinion of Soviet psychologists and sociologists, the principles on which the activities of that organization are based can be successfully applied in the USSR too.

**Wick's Comments on Propaganda Reported**
*LD231647 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Washington September 23 TASS—TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

"World public opinion is rapidly emerging as a potent force capable of decisive influence over the policies and conduct of governments" and the principal objective of U.S. propaganda therefore should be to make it serve American interests at all costs, according to Charles Wick.

The director of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) has delivered the message in an address marking the 40th anniversary of the U.S. advisory commission on public diplomacy.

The text of his speech to a special conference held at the State Department behind closed doors was released by the USIA.

The chief of the main U.S. propaganda agency recalled that the commission had been founded at the time of the "cold war" when America had reacted to historical changes under way in the world with the Truman Doctrine, NATO and the Marshall Plan.

That policy of arms twisting and blackmail which was adopted by Washington to establish a world order U.S.-style was accompanied by escalating spywar activities which the commission was to coordinate.

By 1950, twelve hundred "public diplomacy professionals" had been running 25 American information centers in the Federal Republic of Germany alone, Wick said.

The USIA chief admitted that Washington had been raising and actively exploiting a kind of political "fifth column" that had been active to project U.S. interests in various countries.

According to him, USA was "able to accomplish our mission by targeting influential journalists, scholars, commentators and the like. These so-called 'elites' carried America's message to their world—often with greater credibility than the direct voice of the U.S. Government."

But times had changed, Wick complained, saying that the grown influence and prestige of socialist nations had compelled the United States to work out new, more refined forms and methods for propaganda, while preserving its goals intact.

It followed from the USIA director's address that U.S. propaganda was now made proceeding from the premise that modern diplomacy increasingly meant direct attempts to bend public opinion its way.

Wick effectively admitted that Washington's propaganda services openly interfered in the domestic affairs of sovereign countries.

He showered praise on Western radio services and an anti-Cuban radio station and announced proudly that the USIA had initiated a program for training professional propaganda makers from among Afghan anti-government bandits.

Wick said the USIA pursued every one of its initiatives with all its potential and in close cooperation with the State Department, the National Security Council, the Pentagon and other government agencies.

### U.S. Crackdown on 'Bibliophile Spies' Hit

*PM221413 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Spy-Catching in Libraries"]

[Text] New York, 21 Sep—Any foreigner living in New York—particularly if he is a citizen of a socialist country—who registers at a library or simply visits a reading room risks being suspected of... espionage.

*The New York Times* reports that "FBI agents have proposed that New York library workers reveal the names of visitors who might be diplomats from hostile powers collecting information liable to damage U.S. security."

The newspaper does not specify who conceived the insane idea of following the "bibliophile spies." However, the FBI said that measures to "reveal spies" have been under way since the spring of this year, within the framework of a nationwide campaign. "Hostile intelligence services," James Fox, deputy assistant director of the FBI's New York headquarters explained, "are operating successfully on our student campuses and in our libraries. That is why we are warning librarians to be on their guard. We are not asking them to become amateur detectives. We will be satisfied if they just inform us of the appearance of a diplomat from a hostile country." Fox stated that he did not know whether a similar practice is being introduced in other U.S. cities but, as he put it, it is quite possible.

## China

### New Three Level Price System Explained

*PM241335 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 p 3*

[TASS report: "Control of Prices"]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Sep—The official provisions on the control and regulation of prices, which replace the provisional regulations adopted in 1982 and in force until now, have been published here.

In accordance with the new provisions three forms of market prices are being introduced in China: Fixed state prices, floating state prices, and contract prices. Fixed state prices are determined by the local people's governments above county level and are confirmed by the PRC State Council. They are being introduced for such important products in China as vegetable oils and grain, and also for steel, timber and other goods.

Floating prices are determined by the enterprises themselves depending on market requirements in each specific region of the country. But they can fluctuate only within limits strictly established by the state.

The new provisions on the control and regulation of prices provide for strict liability in the event of their violation.

### Planning Group Leader Discusses Visit

*OW201225 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Dear Chinese listeners: A few days ago, a Chinese planned economy inspection group visited the Soviet Union. [passage omitted] As early as last September, Talyzin, chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, and Song Ping, minister in charge of the Chinese State Planning Commission, signed in Beijing an agreement on cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese Planning Commissions. Last May, the second meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technological Cooperation Committee held in Moscow discussed the prospects of expanding relations between the State Planning Commissions of the two countries. The meeting decided to establish a permanent work group to foster mutual relations and cooperation between the Soviet and Chinese Planning Commissions. In addition, the two countries started to

directly exchange state planning commission workers' delegations. The delegation headed by (He Pingshi), director of the bureau for overall economic balance of the Chinese State Planning Commission mentioned at the beginning of this report is one of them. On the eve of the delegation's departure for home, I asked Comrade (He Pingshi) to talk about the delegation's visit and the results it has achieved. He said:

[Begin recording] The Chinese State Planning Commission's planned economy inspection delegation visited the Soviet Union for two purposes. First, to understand and inspect the progress made in Soviet economic structural reform and the Soviet experience in this respect. Both China and the Soviet Union are socialist countries. We face many common and similar problems in economic structural reform and economic development. Therefore, the two countries' planning departments exchange visits with each other, exchange experience with each other, and understand each other's situation. All this benefits Chinese and Soviet economic development and reform.

The second purpose is to strengthen the development of the friendly relations between the two countries' planning departments and promote the development of the friendly relations between the Chinese and Soviet peoples by sending planning department inspection delegations on mutual visits.

Upon our arrival in the Soviet Union, we were received in a friendly manner and warmly welcomed by the Soviet State Planning Commission and units concerned. All the questions we raised during our inspection were answered with detailed explanations.

In addition to Moscow, we also visited Leningrad and Minsk, capital of the Belorussian Republic. We were also accorded a friendly reception by the Soviet comrades in these two areas. To the questions we raised during our inspection, the Soviet State Planning Commission, the planning commissions of all areas, and the enterprises we visited all gave detailed answers. We received answers to any question we raised.

Comrade (Stalian), first deputy chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission, in particular, personally received our delegation, answered our questions, and deeply impressed us. We of the Chinese State Planning Commission delegation are satisfied with this inspection tour. We consider the visit a successful one. This visit enabled us not only to further understand the Soviet Union's economic structural reform and economic development, but also to strengthen relations and friendship between other departments of the two countries. [end recording]

### Industrial Group Discusses Flax in Moscow

*OW221530 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] A Chinese light industry delegation is holding talks in Moscow to discuss matters related to Soviet participation in rebuilding big flax complexes in China. Under a contract, the Soviet Union will provide equipment for the modernization of four such Chinese enterprises.

Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation includes projects in a number of industrial departments. With Soviet assistance, China will build 7 industrial projects and reconstruct 17 existing industrial projects in the next few years.

### Friendship Delegation Visits Moscow

*OW190151 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] A delegation formed by the activists of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the PRC-USSR Friendship Association arrived in Moscow on 17 September at the invitation of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries of the Soviet Union and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. The delegation is headed by Xu Jiuzhou, deputy director of the Scientific Institute of Urban Planning and Construction and a member of the council of the PRC-USSR Friendship Association.

In addition to Moscow, the Chinese guests are scheduled to visit Minsk, Tallinn, and Tashkent in order to understand different facets of social life in the Soviet Union, particularly urban construction.

### Youth Delegation's Visit to PRC Reported

*OW221343 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Station reporter (Popov)'s report]

[Excerpts] Following is the last in a series of reports by station reporter (Popov) on his recent visit to China as a member of a Soviet youth delegation. He has already reported on his impressions of visits to Beijing, Harbin, Shenyang, and Xi'an. Today he's going to summarize the results of the visit:

We were the first Soviet youth delegation to visit China after an interruption of contacts for some 2 decades. The first visit to China and contacts with the Chinese youth have been an unforgettable experience for the 15 members of the Soviet delegation. It is our hope that the visit will give a strong impetus to promoting contacts been the youths of the two countries. We believe that the foundations have been laid for developing cooperation. In light of this belief, what are the concrete results of the visit to China?

Most of all, we are convinced that there are many things in common between the Soviet and Chinese youths. For example, (Wang Minsheng), director of the Chinese Youth Tourist Agency, said at a meeting: The youths of the two countries are bound by the fact that both the Soviet Union and China are great socialist countries which are carrying out economic reforms for the betterment of their people's livelihood. He added that the

Chinese people still remember the tremendous internationalist assistance given by the Soviet Union to China in its first decade of liberation. [passage omitted]

During his visit to Harbin, (Kozin), head of the Soviet delegation and first secretary of the Khabarovsk Kray Komsomol, made a number of proposals for contacts between the youths of Khabarovsk and Heilongjiang Province, including exchange of visits between young tourists, athletes, and creative writers and artists. His proposals received favorable response from the Heilongjiang Provincial Youth Tourist Agency and the Harbin City Youth Federation.

Of course, the long-range plan for cooperation between the youths of the two countries includes not only border contacts. An agreement has been reached between the Soviet Komsomol Central Committee's Youth Travel Agency and the Chinese Youth Tourist Agency on a visit to China next year by 250 Soviet young people on board the Soviet vessel *Baykal* including sightseeing tours in Shanghai and Guangzhou.

Furthermore, the Soviet Committee for Youth Organizations and the All-China Youth Federation have begun official contacts from this year. In a meeting with the Soviet delegation, Li Keqiang, vice president of the All-China Youth Federation, extended an invitation to the chairman of the Soviet Committee for Youth Organizations to visit China this year. Li Keqiang emphasized that the Chinese youth cherish the traditional friendship with the Soviet youth and hope to deepen their mutual understanding and develop contacts. [passage omitted]

### Delegation Ends Visit to Ukraine

*LD162331 Kiev in Ukrainian to Europe 1700 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] The visit to Kiev by a delegation of the PRC National Committee [as heard] has ended. The visit is connected with the UNESCO program "Man and Biosphere".

The delegation, headed by the committee's chairman, Professor (Li Twenthua), has visited a number of institutes of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences and was acquainted with the explanations of Ukrainian scientists in the field of environmental protection. The delegation members highly evaluated the achievements of their Ukrainian colleagues in this sphere and expressed the wish to develop cooperation with the Ukrainian National Committee for the UNESCO program "Man and Biosphere".

### Linguist Gets Soviet Award for Teaching

*PM181523 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Sep 87 p 3*

[Dispatch by own correspondent S. Kuznetsov: "Honorary Award"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep — The A.S. Pushkin Medal has been awarded to Wang Fuxiang, rector of the Beijing Foreign Languages Institute, on behalf of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature at a ceremony held at the USSR Embassy in Beijing.

Wang Fuxiang was presented with this honorary award for his great services in spreading the Russian language, his contribution to training skilled specialists in the sphere of Russian language and literature, and his promotion of the cause of rapprochement between the peoples of China and the Soviet Union.

Expressing his sincere gratitude, Wang Fuxiang noted that this was his first award in 30 years of teaching. He warmly recalled his years of study at Moscow State University, his teachers, and his comrades.

The Beijing Foreign Languages Institute has trained many thousands of Russian specialists since the fifties. Methodological manuals and textbooks produced there are used in a further 65 PRC universities and institutes which teach Russian, the popularity of which has been steadily growing in China. Russian is studied by more than 600,000 schoolchildren. Russian language lessons have also been broadcast by the Central People's Broadcasting Station since 1985.

## BRIEFS

### Book Exchange Agreement

A Soviet-Chinese agreement on an exchange of book exhibitions has been signed in Moscow. Many of the Soviet Union's latest publications will be shown in a number of Chinese cities. This will be in connection with the 70th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution in Russia in November. And China will arrange its own exhibition in the Soviet Union in 1989, when it celebrates the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of China. The agreement was signed at the International Book Fair, which closes in Moscow today. It has been held for the sixth time and more contracts on book exchanges were signed there than at any of the previous five exhibitions. [Text] *[Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Sep 87 LD]*

## Northeast Asia

### Japan's Policy Toward Gulf Viewed

*OW190543 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 18 Sep 87*

[Text] The Soviet paper *Pravda* recently carried a commentary by political commentator Ovchinnikov on Japan's attitude toward the situation in the Persian Gulf. This commentary states as follows:

Prime Minister Nakasone has stated that the Japanese Government is intensively studying the question of assisting the convoy operations of the U.S. fleet in the Persian Gulf, and has determined that it is legally possible to send Japanese minesweepers to the area.

A special team organized at the Foreign Ministry has been working to rapidly discover possible forms and ways to lessen the burden of the United States in the

Persian Gulf. The people have been indoctrinated with the idea that since Britain, France, and Italy have already deployed attack vessels to the Persian Gulf, and the Netherlands and Belgium are deploying vessels now, it has become difficult and impossible for Japan to reject its participation in the joint efforts of the Western bloc. The people have also been informed of the fact that the U.S. dependence on the oil in the area accounts for one-sixth that of the West European countries and only one-tenth that of Japan.

At first the official Japanese circles hinted that Japan would be ready to share part of the expenditure for deploying a large U.S. fleet to the Persian Gulf or accordingly increase its share of the expenditure for maintaining the U.S. military bases in Japan. However, *Asahi Shimbun* reports that the decision met with the protest of the opposition parties, as they regard the financial aid to the use of war potential as tantamount to the use of armed force itself. The conservatives in the United States then criticized that Japan, which has fattened its purse through its trade with the United States, was now attempting to purchase the lives of officers and men of the U.S. Navy. The Japanese Government has attempted to create the impression that the United States is trying to gain military assistance, not indirectly but directly, from Japan, its ally in the Pacific. However, the Japanese Government believes that in that case, [words indistinct].

Dreaming of eventually nullifying Article 9 of the Constitution, which proclaims the rejection of the creation of an army, navy, or air force, the belligerent Japanese circles are linking their own calculations with the possible deployment of Japanese minesweepers to the area. They have long been seeking an excuse to legalize the overseas deployment of the self-defense forces that have been created in violation of the Constitution. The Defense Agency is showing great interest in the activities of the UN international peacekeeping forces, and the Diet has debated the question of participation of the Self-Defense Forces in foreign rescue operations during major natural disasters. Now an excuse such as joint operations between the U.S. Navy and its allies in the Persian Gulf has appeared.

Creating a legal precedent for participation by the Japanese armed forces in overseas operations would mean removing one of the last obstacles in the course of converting Japan into a military power.

### Japan's Mizuta Speaks on Restructuring

*OW230430 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Tokyo correspondent Potapov report]

[Text] Through many talks and meetings with the people of various strata in Japanese society, I am convinced that many of them welcome economic reform, expansion of openness, and democratization in the Soviet Union. Mr Minoru Mizuta, a JSP dietman, makes the following points in his interview with Radio Moscow:

During my visits to the Soviet Union this year and last year, I discussed restructuring on many occasions. The Soviet Union has a great scientific and technological capability. However, this has not necessarily been fully applied to improving the people's livelihood. Restructuring in the economic field will probably give a great impulse to this end. I feel restructuring is an important turning point for the Soviet people. It goes without saying that it is not welcomed by all people in the Soviet Union. In the process of promoting it, restructuring is being carried out to promote economic development, and to improve the people's living standards. Therein lies its strength.

When asked whether it would be possible for Japan to assist the Soviet reforms in some way, Mr Mizuta answered: Naturally, it is possible, and I feel we should do so. We have maintained that we should expand our exchanges with the Soviet Union in various fields, including, of course, the economic one. However, the government, under the LDP, has adopted a biased policy of leaning only toward the United States. Economic frictions between Japan and the United States have led to many problems, including the Toshiba Machinery incident. As a result, economic exchanges between Japan and the Soviet Union have decreased. Japan should reject a one-sided alliance with the United States, and develop mutually beneficial relations with all countries, including the Soviet Union. We highly appraise General Secretary Gorbachev's peace initiatives, stated in his Vladivostok speech, and also in his interview with the Indonesian paper *Merdeka*, and I hope these proposals will materialize as soon as possible.

### JCP Central Committee Holds Meeting

*LD240946 Moscow TASS in English 2124 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Tokyo September 23 TASS—The Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party held its 9th plenary meeting at the party's Tokyo headquarters on September 16-17.

The plenum was addressed by Kenji Miyamoto, chairman of the JCP Central Committee, and other party leaders.

A report was delivered on behalf of the JCP leadership on the party's tasks, including the consolidation of its positions.

The plenum unanimously approved a draft resolution of the 18th Party Congress to open on Novembeer 25 this year, draft amendments to the party rules and the order of electing delegates to the forthcoming congress.

In two years since the previous congress, said the draft resolution of the 18th Congress, the JCP had applied much effort to implement the major task facing mankind, taht of averting nuclear war and eliminating nuclear weapons.

The party consistently campaigned for the establishment of a united international anti-nuclear front and the formation of a anti-nuclear government in Japan which

would stand for the elimination of nuclear weapons, in defence of the country's three non-nuclear principles, would oppose Japan's transformation into a nuclear war battlefield and come out in favour of assistance to victims of atomic bombings and international solidarity in the struggle against the nuclear menace.

The draft resolution noted that the Soviet Union in the period since the previous JCP congress advanced a specific programme for eliminating nuclear weapons and an idea of establishing a comprehensive system of international security.

The document stressed the great importance of the recent meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Presidium of the JCP Central Committee, and the December, 1984 joint statement of the CPSU and JCP delegations which said that both parties regarded the prevention of nuclear war and total prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons as an urgent, vitally important task facing mankind.

The question of scrapping medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles was central to present-day international politics, said the draft resolution.

The implementation of that task would become the first act of real disarmament in history and would give a powerful impetus to all anti-nuclear peace-loving forces.

The draft resolution emphasized that the JCP would continue to apply maximum efforts to prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear arms.

The document described in detail the internal situation in Japan and the JCP's party development tasks and its relations with other parties.

### Kim Il-song Criticizes U.S. Asia Policy

*LD241100 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 TASS—The international conference for nuclear disarmament, peace and anti-imperialist solidarity in the Asia-Pacific region has opened in the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Attending the big forum convened on the initiative of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization and the Korean Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee are statesmen, political and public figures from almost 50 countries of the world and a number of international organizations. They intend to devote their main attention to envigorating the actions of the peace forces, strengthening their unity and cohesion in the fight for eliminating the nuclear threat and ensuring reliable security for all the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region.

The message of greetings to the delegates to the forum from general secretary of Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee, DPRK President Kim Il-song says that the conference has been convened at a time that the striving of the peoples for peace is becoming ever more irresistible and the task of ensuring peace in the Asia-Pacific region is posed as urgently as never before. The Korean leader strongly condemned the aggressive strategy of the USA in that part of the world and highly appreciated the initiatives of the socialist countries and of the other peace forces directed at preventing nuclear war and ensuring international security. All the progressive forces of the world, Kim Il-song stressed, should rally their ranks closely in the fight for these ends and give a rebuff everywhere to the aggressive policy of the imperialists.

### DPRK Asks South To Meet on Disarmament

*LD242241 MOSCOW TASS in English 2004 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 24 TASS—The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) has again called on South Korea to accept the proposal on holding a bilateral meeting to prepare talks between the ministers of foreign affairs of the North and South of the country, with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state, to discuss the issues of disarmament and relaxation of tension on the Korean peninsula.

The DPRK Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement, circulated by the *Central Korean News Agency* here today, says that the South Korean authorities cannot be a substitute for the United States in deciding upon matters concerning the stay of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula.

In this connection the spokesman described South Korea's decision to ease restrictions on the contacts of its diplomats with representatives of the DPRK as an attempt to show ostensible interest in a dialogue, and suggested that the South Korean side itself fix a date for the above mentioned bilateral preparatory meeting.

### DPRK Official on Armistice Violations

*LD221001 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 22 Sep 87*

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 TASS—Today Major General Yi Tae-ho, chief delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) on the Armistice Military Commission, called for stopping armed provocations against the DPRK. The KCNA agency reports that the DPRK'S representative voiced a protest against crude violations of the agreement on armistice in Korea by the USA and South Korea at today's meeting of the commission in the village of Panmunjom. The number of provocations which grew in the recent past in the area of the demarcation line between the south and the north of Korea, the buildup of armed forces in the south of the Korean peninsula and cases of violation of the DPRK's borders by warships and planes are the response of Washington and Seoul to the proposals of the DPRK's Government on detente and disarmament in Korea, said Yi Tae-ho demanding resolute measures to be taken to preserve security in the demilitarized zone.

### DPRK Initiative Rebuts U.S. General

*PM221047 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Sep 87 First Edition p 3]*

[A. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "Lying Through Confusion"]

[Text] It is said that people sometimes lie to save themselves. There are also instances of people lying through confusion. This happens when someone finds himself in a situation where he is prepared to utter any lie, even the most stupid one, so long as he can avoid speaking the truth. This happened in a recent statement by the commander of the U.S. troops in South Korea.

The brave general, like many of his colleagues in Washington and Seoul, was reduced to a state of confusion by the DPRK's recent initiatives aimed at strengthening stability in the Korean peninsula. Let us recall that Pyongyang put forward a clear and perfectly specific plan for reducing the armed forces of the North and the South, which ought to most decisively reduce the level of military confrontation in Korea. In particular, it is proposed that the numerical strength of each side's forces be gradually reduced to 100,000 servicemen by 1992. At the same time, the United States ought to withdraw all its armed forces and armaments, including nuclear arms, from South Korea and eliminate its military bases. The DPRK Government also proposed measures for international verification of this process. Finally, in order to facilitate the implementation of these initiatives, the DPRK Government announced that it would unilaterally reduce the numerical strength of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 by the end of 1987.

Now the U.S. Administration and the Seoul regime's leaders simply have no idea how to respond. To turn it down would mean demonstrating to the whole world their own unwillingness to seek ways to ease tension in the peninsula. To adopt a constructive approach would mean abandoning their own plans for using South Korea as a nuclear bridgehead, as well as plans for aggression against the DPRK.

And so, under these circumstances, the U.S. general decided to resort to slander. The now-customary slanderous declarations that the DPRK is supposedly hatching plans for a "surprise attack on the South" were supplemented by claims that People's Korea "has an army of 850,000 men."

But this lie proved short-lived. Pyongyang disseminated a statement by a spokesman of the Republic's Ministry of the People's Armed Forces. It emphasizes that the DPRK, taking into account the imposing tasks in the sphere of socialist building, is reducing the numerical strength of the Korean People's Army, which now stands at 420,000 servicemen. During the last month alone, several tens of thousands of men were transferred to national economic construction sites.

This story has convincingly shown once more who it is that really desires detente in the Korean peninsula and who it is that intends to perpetuate tension there with the help of lies and slander.

### Rogachev Meets DPRK Ministry Official

*PM221129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5*

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation took place in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs 17 September between I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Kang Sok-chu, DPRK first deputy foreign minister, who was in Moscow en route to New York.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### Aquino Reorganizes Army After Near Coup

*PM250857 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Sep 87 First Editionx p 1*

[TASS report: "Reorganization Under Way"]

[Text] Manila, 22 Sep—A reorganization of the Armed Forces has been announced here, as a result of which Colonel Gregorio Honasan, ringleader of the putschists who attempted a coup d'etat at the end of August, has been dismissed from the Army and deprived of military rank, while 3 generals and 13 senior officers who took part in the putsch or supported the rebels have been removed from their positions. President Corazon Aquino has ordered the Armed Forces to put a swift end to all forms of terrorism in the country.

The reorganization in the Armed Forces, undertaken at a time of growing threat to the administration by extremist forces, is perceived here as an important step testifying to the unity of the military command and the government on the question of the need for urgent normalization of the situation.

Col Gregorio Honasan still remains in hiding. The authorities have taken measures to prevent him from leaving the country by instituting a close watch on ports and airports.

### Moves Toward Cambodian Settlement Noted

*PM240917 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian19 Sep 87p 3*

[Article by Yu. Pevnev: "Cambodia: Path of Dialogue, Not Confrontation"]

[Text] Cambodia... It has been the fate of this small Southeast Asian country to experience many ordeals. First, French colonization, then the dark days of genocide perpetrated by Pol Pot and his cronies. The Cambodian theme has invariably had a dramatic ring. Although an optimistic note has crept into it of late, the assessments of political observers still vary and at times are diametrically opposite. Why is this, what are the complexities of the Cambodian "score," and who is playing what part?

The positive advances in the quest for a solution of the Cambodian problem, which is called the "key" to the stabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, are

primarily associated with the PRK's announcement of the course of national reconciliation. The PRK Government declaration promulgated at the end of August contains a program for the unification of all the country's patriotic forces, irrespective of their past and of ideological and religious views, into a single bloc in the interests of establishing peace in Cambodia and building a progressive and just society. The PRK leadership declared its willingness to discuss ways of national reconciliation with all opposing Khmer groupings and to solve the question of the return home of Cambodian refugees in Thailand.

The PRK demanded that the process of national reconciliation exclude only Pol Pot himself and his immediate cronies, who are directly responsible for killing 3 million Cambodians in 1975-1979.

It must be noted that this PRK stance also has much in common with the growing mood among opposition Khmer forces, which have united beneath the banner of the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea." This "government" also includes Pol Pot ringleaders. They are based at certain Cambodian refugee camps in Thailand, where they are setting up the same inhuman system they tried to establish in Cambodia. This Pol Pot policy is intensifying the discord in the "coalition."

But representatives of Khmer emigres in the United States, whom it would also be hard to suspect of sympathizing with the present Cambodian leadership, sent a letter to the heads of government of a number of Western countries, including the U.S. President, demanding an international trial of the Pol Pot ringleaders guilty of genocide crimes. In short, their bloody past is even making many enemies of the PRK squirm. The involvement of the "butchers of Cambodia" in the aforementioned "Government of Democratic Kampuchea" makes a mockery of the very concept of democracy.

Therefore, there is every reason for saying that the PRK's stance on this issue has if not the support, then the sympathy of the majority of Cambodians abroad.

Aside from the PRK's peace-loving steps, there have been other elements enabling one to view the prospect of a solution of the Cambodian question with a modicum of optimism. In the middle of last year Indonesian Foreign Minister M. Kusumaatmaja, acting as spokesman for the ASEAN countries, paid a visit to Vietnam. The main item on the agenda was the Cambodian problem.

The visit was fruitful. In particular, an accord was reached on organizing an informal meeting of the different Cambodian forces without any preliminary conditions. The idea was that if the meeting were successful it could be continued, with Vietnam and other interested sides participating.

But subsequent events showed that by no means all the obstacles to the establishment of a dialogue in Southeast Asia had been removed and there are influential forces trying to impose their own "arrangement" of the Cambodian theme.

Two weeks after M. Kusumaatmaja's SRV visit the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers assembled in Bangkok, the Thai capital, for an unofficial meeting. They approved the accord reached in Vietnam on organizing an informal meeting of all Cambodian forces. But their joint press statement says that the discussion at it should be based on the "8-point proposals" of the "Government of Democratic Kampuchea."

Obviously the Indochinese states cannot accept this interpretation of the accords and the putting forward of preliminary conditions effectively stipulating the participation of the Pol Pot bosses in the quest for a political settlement of the Cambodian situation. With every justification they stated that in Bangkok an attempt was effectively made to revise the results of Kusumaatmaja's talks in the SRV.

The situation in Southeast Asia today is complex. It is difficult amid the intricate interplay of different political interests to find common areas around which to organize a dialogue, and it is difficult, therefore, to make any forecasts. But it is obvious that the goodwill displayed by the three Indochinese countries and the desire to seek mutually acceptable solutions are playing a positive role and are a stimulus to those forces which sincerely want to establish peace and stability in the region. Figuratively speaking, it is the melody on the Cambodian theme that has an optimistic timbre. But it is also apparent that the forces that only want to hear a minor-key version of this melody have become more active. Evidently they are trying to block any positive advances and they are pressuring all the leaders of the Khmer opposition, urging them to "close ranks" and unequivocally warning them against dissociating themselves from the Pol Pot camp. Indirect pressure is also being brought to bear on the PRK's neighbors.

The same forces have now stepped up the propaganda war against Vietnam and the PRK. By talking about the "sufferings of occupied Cambodia," they intend to make the world public forget the heinous crimes of the Pol Pot clique. In the Western press and in the press of certain other countries there has been insistent speculation about plans to create an "Indochinese federation" under Vietnamese auspices, debunked long ago as slanderous by SRV, Cambodian, and Lao spokesmen.

Few people believe these fantasies. Those who are behind the Pol Pot people, supplying them with weapons and financing their provocative sorties against the PRK, scarcely believe them either. So how does one explain such stubborn reluctance to face the obvious facts, the desire to preserve as a political and military force the fragments of a terrorist regime expelled by its own people?

Yes, the Pol Pot supporters represent no one apart from the foreign forces supporting them. And these forces are clearly frightened that the removal of Pol Pot and his

immediate entourage from the political arena and their exclusion from the process of seeking a solution to the Cambodian problem may diminish their potential to influence the situation in Southeast Asia and wrest from them the levers with which they have hitherto managed to block efforts to normalize the situation in the region. For the sake of dubious political advantages the advocates of the Pol Pot camp prefer to engage in verbal "fencing." On the one hand, they are demanding the withdrawal of the Vietnamese military contingent from the PRK. In the meantime they have obstinately "failed to notice" repeated statements by the governments of Cambodia and Vietnam that by 1990 the last subunits of Vietnamese volunteers will have left the PRK. On the other hand, they are doing their utmost to exacerbate the situation on the PRK border.

It is clear that this approach keeps the genuine interests of Cambodia and aspirations of its people in the back seat.

This fact makes one view the Cambodian problem as a moral problem as well.

The term "new political thinking" is now international and can be heard in many languages. Although it comes from the same stable as the "glasnost" and "restructuring" concepts, no one intends to arrogate to himself the exclusive right to interpret it. But one thing seems beyond dispute: There can be no new political thinking unless it incorporates the concept of humanism. And can one describe as humane a position which ignores the interests of an entire people and takes the part of criminals?

### Conference With SRV, PRK, Lao Officials

*PM111403 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 87 Morning Editionp 4*

[TASS report: "Consultations in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 4 Sep—A consultative conference of representatives of the USSR, PRK, SRV, and Lao People's Democratic Republic Foreign Ministries has been held in the Cambodian capital. During the conference there was a detailed exchange of opinions on problems relating to the political settlement of the situation surrounding Cambodia, the position in Southeast Asia, and further expansion of cooperation in the interests of strengthening peace, security, and stability in the Asian and Pacific region.

The representatives of the Soviet, Vietnamese, and Laotian Foreign Ministries expressed full support for the Cambodian Government's statement of 27 August 1987 on the policy of national reconciliation and stressed that it is in accord with the aspirations of the Cambodian people, who want to live in peace, free from the threat of a resurgence of Pol Pot genocide.

## Reportage Outlines Vietnam Situation

### Struggle With Tax Evasion

*PM181349 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Sep 87 First Edition p 5*

[TASS correspondent M. Kalmykov dispatch: "How To Collect Taxes. Struggle Against Violators of Financial Discipline in Vietnam"]

[Text] The proprietors of several private cafes and small restaurants in the Vietnamese capital have recently announced their closure all at once, a TASS correspondent in Hanoi reports for *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. Why? They explain that tax rates are too high and make their enterprises unprofitable. However, in asserting this, the entrepreneurs are sinning against the truth, as it were. Until recently many of them did not pay taxes at all, concealing their income from the state. That enabled them to make a sizable profit without having recourse to additional measures to improve the quality of service or extend the range of dishes on offer. Therefore, the registration of their activity with the tax organs has brought some establishments to the verge of bankruptcy.

A similar situation has taken shape not only in the catering sphere but also in cottage-handicraft and trading entrepreneurship. Recent checks conducted by people's control organs in Hanoi and in other Vietnamese cities and provinces have shown that many private producers, particularly tradesmen, seek to evade registration and the payment of income tax.

The commercial and industrial tax is an important means of supplementing state budget revenue. Its "shortfall," which is as high as 75-80 percent in a number of provinces, has an adverse effect on the general state of budget funds. And things are no better with regard to collecting the agricultural tax. Although a whole number of provinces—Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh in the north and Binh Tri Thien in central Vietnam—fulfilled in full their pledges to the state, farms in the majority of provinces have long been debtors. The state has an annual shortfall of more than 60,000 tonnes of food in rice equivalent, and the provinces in the Mekong Delta—the Republic's rice granary—prove the most "indisciplined."

The newspaper *Nhan Dan* points out that under conditions of constantly rising prices and deepening inflationary processes it is necessary to make full use of all sources of revenue for the state treasury and step up control over the movement of cash and commodity resources. For at present the state's revenues meet only two-thirds of society's needs. The tax organs are not yet coping with the task set them.

### Trial for Smuggling

*PM161317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 5*

[TASS report: "Trial of Smugglers"]

[Text] Hanoi, 8 Sep—VNA has published a report here on the trial in the Vietnamese capital of a group of

smugglers headed by Nguyen Chuong Xuan, a former major general in the Vietnamese People's Army and commander of Haiphong City Garrison. The accused included Dao Dinh Than and Doan Van Thoang, former deputies who had the rank of colonels in the Vietnamese People's Army. In all, 21 people were put on trial.

It was established at the trial that during the period from 1984 through August 1986 the criminal group illegally imported into the country more than 50 video recorders, approximately 300 television sets, and a large number of other goods. The total proceeds from the illegal trade exceeded 30 million dong. Various goods to the value of approximately 16 million dong were also confiscated from the accused. At the same time, members of the criminal group engaged in the illegal buying up and export abroad of valuable kinds of timber, coffee, cinnamon, and some other kinds of agricultural and forestry products. The criminals used not only the proceeds of smuggling to acquire them. Thus, more than 30 million dong was stolen from the Haiphong Garrison's cash office.

The court sentenced Nguyen Chuong Xuan to 20 years' imprisonment, Dao Dinh Than to 15 years, and Doan Van Thoang to 13 years, and the other members of the criminal group were sentenced to between 2 and 12 years' jail.

### Poor Quality Rubber

*PM111905 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 87 Morning Editionp 4*

[Unattributed report "Following Up an IZVESTIYA Item": "Hevea Problems"]

[Text] "Hevea Fruit and Shadow" was the headline of a report published in *Izvestiya* (No 216, 1987) from B. Vinogradov in Hanoi on the serious problems currently facing those involved in the Soviet-Vietnamese "Hevea" project to produce natural rubber in Vietnam and supply it to the Soviet Union to pay off credits.

In a letter to the editorial board N.P. Tolubeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, reports that the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in conjunction with the State Agroindustrial Committee and the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, has examined the criticisms set out in the "Hevea Fruit and Shadow" article. The letter points out that the paper was "right to raise questions connected with the quality of the natural rubber arriving in the USSR from the SRV and the need to regulate supplies of material and technical resources from the Soviet Union to the SRV to establish Hevea plantations and improve provision of spare parts for the equipment that has been supplied."

Soviet organizations have determined measures to improve the quality of Vietnamese natural rubber arriving in the USSR. A group of Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry experts went to the SRV for that purpose and in conjunction with the SRV Main Rubber Administration examined and agreed on a program of appropriate action. The program provides for joint organizational and technical measures to modernize existing plants producing natural rubber and the setting up of a scientific research center at the SRV Main Rubber Administration. The sides' organizations are analyzing on the basis of technical and economic calculations the question of setting up joint enterprises to produce natural rubber and concentrated latex and articles based on them.

The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, and the State Agro-industrial Committee have also outlined a package of measures to improve the quality of the natural rubber the USSR gets from Vietnam and Cambodia. It is currently being coordinated with the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building in order to be able to present a report to the USSR Council of Ministers.

"The article is also correct to mention," N.P. Tolubeyev writes in conclusion, "shortcomings in the provision of spare parts for Soviet equipment. In fact, in 1986-1987 marketing organizations met 70-90 percent of requisitions in value terms, but only 50 percent in terms of individual items. The State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and the State Agro-industrial Committee are adopting measures to obtain from the USSR Gossnab the requisite stocks of spare parts to ensure the normal operation of Soviet equipment."

### Amnesty Proclaimed

*PM171843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Amnesty in the SRV"]

[Text] Hanoi, 14 Sep—In accordance with an SRV State Council decision on an amnesty proclaimed to mark the 42d anniversary of the proclamation of Vietnam's independence, terms of imprisonment have been reduced for 5,320 people, and 6,685 people have been released early from jails and reeducation camps. VNA reports that those released include 480 former Saigon Army servicemen and officials of the civilian administration of the pro-U.S. puppet regime.

### U.S. Accused of Blackmailing Palau

*PM141129 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87Morning Editionp 4*

[Yu. Shtykanov article under the "Apposite Notes" rubric: "Creating a New Base"]

[Text] The Palau Islands in western Micronesia are not often mentioned in the world's press. Discovered in 1543 by a Spanish navigator, they have preserved their ancient way of life and patriarchal traditions.

When Micronesia was placed under U.S. control after World War II by UN decision, Washington arbitrarily split it into four parts and promised to give them political and economic independence. But the opposite happened. The present U.S. Administration has imposed on the Palau population an agreement on "free association" with the United States although formally the island state is declared "independent."

On 21 August the islands held a plebiscite—on whether there should be such an "association" or not. The result of the vote was that there should be.

Palau provides a graphic example of how the United States twists the arm of mini-states. Since 1983 there has been a shameful history of blackmail and pressure on the island country. Before the recent vote there had been five plebiscites on the question of interest to Washington and invariably the shackling pact was rejected. It needed 75 percent of the votes for the "association" agreement to be adopted. It was decided that the result of the sixth plebiscite would be considered valid if there was a simple majority.

Washington used another ploy to achieve success in the plebiscite. At the beginning of August the U.S. trustees were directly involved in organizing a political farce in which "amendments" were made to the island state's Constitution under which the provision on Palau's non-nuclear status was removed.

Economic pressure was also exerted on the Palau authorities. If Palau agreed to "free association" with the United States, Washington promised to grant the islands in the next 50 years a series of American loans worth in total around 1 billion dollars, which could rectify their economic position.

These promises may prove to be empty, as has happened many times before in Washington's relations with other countries, whereas the reality is the creation of a new U.S. military bridgehead in the Pacific. The U.S. Administration's goal is to rapidly transform the entire Micronesia region into a U.S. "front-line defense," serving furthermore as a test ground. At present the Pentagon regularly uses it to test ICBMs and arms systems destined for the "star wars" program.

According to U.S. press information, Washington is planning to build a major military base in the Palau archipelago, where a large weapons dump, housing nuclear weapons among others, will be located. Plans have been formulated to turn Palau's main port into a base for mooring ships carrying nuclear weapons as well as for Trident nuclear submarines.

Thus the plebiscite has been held. Now the results of the voting, verified by the president of Palau, have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress for ratification. However, a group of Palau inhabitants who consider the new voting procedure unconstitutional have taken legal action and are demanding that the result of the plebiscite be deemed invalid.

## Near East & South Asia

### Reportage on Gulf Situation

#### Gerasimov on War

*LD241203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1032 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] United Nations, Sept 24 (TANJUG)—The unity of the U.N. Security Council is an important precondition for the peaceful settlement of the Gulf war, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a press conference here.

Gerasimov said safety of navigation in the Gulf was another precondition for resolving the crisis, stressing that it cannot be viewed or secured as a monopoly of only one power. He added that the Soviet Union would support any ceasefire agreement and suggested, as a possible situation, the concurrent setting up of a commission of impartial inquiry into the responsibility for the war.

Replying to a question on whether the Soviet Union would accept the imposition of an embargo on arms exports to the country which refuses to accept the Security Council resolution, Gerasimov said that Moscow, in principle, has nothing against such a move and that it is in effect implementing an embargo on Iran.

Gerasimov also urged the holding of an international Middle East peace conference where Palestinian interests would be represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Gerasimov confirmed that Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Israeli counterpart Shim'on Peres met yesterday. He said the climate of the talks was favourable and that they were held in a friendly spirit which, among other things, is a result of the satisfaction with the Soviet consular delegation's work in Tel Aviv. "The delegation is dealing with Soviet property in Israel, and you know best that real estate is a serious business," Gerasimov said.

Asked whether the Soviet Union and Israel would restore diplomatic ties, Gerasimov said "The reasons why relations were broken still exist."

#### Commentary Examines Gulf

*LD241059 Moscow World Service in English 1010 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] The situation in the Persian Gulf, after the Americans attacked an Iranian vessel there, is examined by commentator Aleksandr Pogodin:

Washington considers it had to carry out the action, which it claimed was defensive. The Iranian vessel was setting mines in the Gulf. The Iranian side however flatly denied this. U.S. actions are considered to be a deliberate provocation. It is hard to say what the truth really is,

but in any case the incident is ample evidence of the danger of foreign military presence in the Gulf. The incident has made it more probable that another conflict may follow, a conflict with the involvement of a nation that does not belong in the region. President Reagan is alleging that U.S. actions were fully in keeping with then norms of international law, but who has allowed Washington to administer justice in its own way? Who has allowed it to kill people? The United States President is referring to a Security Council resolution, but the resolution does not encourage arbitrary actions. On the contrary, it warns against them.

Every member of the Security Council must, in its individual actions, abide by the resolution. As Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze told the General Assembly, the safety of the navigation in the Gulf can and must be ensured by the whole of the international community; if need be it will place sufficient forces at the disposal of the United Nations.

It is essential now to be calm and give full assistance to the secretary general and the Security Council of the United Nations.

### 'Dangerous Change' in Events

*LD242145 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] There has been a dangerous change in the events of the Arabian Gulf during the past few days. U.S. Armed Forces have twice attacked Iranian ships suspected of mining the waters. There are news reports that one of these ships was severely damaged and the Americans towed it. Until now, it was possible to avoid such direct confrontations, and the situation was restricted to an exchange of verbal threats and warning bullets, in spite of the fact that the United States and its allies are sending more troops there.

We can see that what happened in the Arabian Gulf, and the news reports of the press, radios, television stations and news agencies, would have happened sooner or later. Is this not because what happened was actually a prior thought and a premeditated intention, or even an inevitable intention [as heard].

During this summer, the U.S. media was full of either news or hints on the desire for an incident, confrontation, or circumstances which could be exploited as an excuse for a direct U.S. military interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict, because the presence of the U.S. fleet in the Arabian Gulf could seem unjustified without such an excuse. The command of this U.S. disciplinary corps has no preoccupation other than creating such a sorts of excuses. When a Pentagon spokesman wanted to explain, to some extent, what happened in reply to press questions, he could not find anything better than to refer to the alleged defensive nature of the attack. As you can see, the helicopter was forced to defend itself. The silliness of this explanation does not need any comment.

The observers point out that this incident occurred at the same time as President Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly, in which the master of the White House bragged about the United States love for peace and about the nonexistence of any United States aggressive military plans in the Arabian Gulf. The strike at the Iranian ship was an expressive accompaniment to the peace-loving rhetoric of the President.

Undoubtedly, the hopes which stemmed from the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the medium-range and tactical missiles did not please the right wing and reactionary forces in the United States. This affected the attempts to complicate the situation at any cost, and to exhibit the insistence of the U.S. military to use force. The Arabian Gulf was the most suitable place for these things.

Whatever happens and whatever the developments might be in the future, it is clear for the international community that the use of force, whether in the Arabian Gulf, Central America or anywhere else, will never lead to any good. A behavior pattern, which is governed by warmongering, provocations, and creation of incidents, leads to bad consequences.

### Comment on Developments

*PM241845 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian25 Sep 87First Editionp 3]*

[M. Ponomarev "Observer's Opinion": "You Don't Put a Fire Out With Gasoline"]

[Text] However much Washington avows its adherence to the "observance of international law," and concern for the "protection of the freedom of navigation" and other noble principles, the facts indicate just one thing: The actions of the United States in the Persian Gulf which are being carried out under the cover of these fine words are leading to a sharp increase in tension in the region where, as it is, the conflagration of the senseless Iran-Iraq war is raging.

The Soviet Union has warned time and again that the buildup of the U.S. naval presence will not help to solve the complex and involved problems of the region. On the contrary, it will inevitably lead to the further exacerbation of the situation. Well, that is what has happened, although there is no joy to be derived from our being proved right in this instance. In recent days U.S. ships have twice opened fire on Iranian ships, one of them being seriously damaged with several crew members killed, wounded, or missing.

Today the chief of the White House, justifying the U.S. Navy's actions in the Persian Gulf gives an assurance that "this is not yet war." But where is the guarantee that such a development of events will not lead to war? The world is anxiously following what is happening in this hotspot of the planet and listening intently to the adamant voices from Washington: "We shall act without the slightest hestitation" and to the no less intransigent ones coming from Tehran: "We shall strike a decisive blow against the Americans."

Yes, no one is permitted to undermine the freedom of navigation in international waters. Yes, the situation in the Persian Gulf is patently abnormal. But this does not

mean that this is a pretext for the unlimited escalation of dangerous actions. After all, the United States has already drawn its partners in the NATO bloc into the conflict which is unfolding here. Britain and France, Italy and the Netherlands, and Belgium too, have sent their warships out there. M. Thatcher, the British prime minister, gave an assurance the other day that this does not carry the threat of any dangers and that in general in this instance the United States is totally blameless [nevinnyy agnets]. After all it is not the United States that is laying mines in the Gulf, it is not it that is attacking ships there, she asserted in an interview with the West German weekly, *Der Spiegel*. Yes, the United States is not laying mines there (at least not for the time being). But what will Mrs Thatcher say now about "attacks on ships?"

Even a child knows that you don't pour gasoline onto a fire. Shooting will not put out the flames of war. The sole sensible path to be followed is not to build up military activity in the waters of the Persian Gulf, not to engage in muscle-flexing there, but to ensure the safety of navigation in the Gulf through the efforts of the entire international community, on whose behalf the United Nations must act. All those who are seeking, not just verbally, but by deeds, the consolidation of peace and security think precisely so.

### Motives for Attack

*PM241311 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 24 Sep 87 p 1*

[Article by own political observer Grigoriy Oganov under the "One Hundred Lines..." rubric: "...Incident in the Gulf"]

[Text] What occurred in the Persian Gulf late Monday night and early Tuesday morning and which is being reported by all the newspapers, radio, television, and news agencies as a sensation was bound to happen sooner or later. But not because the incident itself—the firing on an Iranian ship by one of the American military helicopters sent to the Persian Gulf along with a whole squadron of American naval ships with which the waters there now teem—was mystically predetermined in any way.

The helicopter attacked the small ship and set it on fire. Some suspicion that the Iranians were laying mines was the grounds for the attack.

However, there is no mystical element here. Rather what we have is predestination, predetermination, or, more accurately, inevitability. Moreover, this summer the American mass media have carried fleeting reports and hints about the "desirability" of such an incident, confrontation, or coincidence which could be used as a grounds for direct American military intervention in the Iran-Iraq conflict. Without such grounds the presence of squadrons of American warships in the Persian Gulf could have seemed unjustified. And the U.S. "expeditionary corps" command had been engaged in seeking just such "preconditions" to substantiate in some way the Pentagon's adventurist interventionist military policy.

A Pentagon spokeman trying somehow to explain the incident could find no better response to press inquiries than to refer to the..."defensive nature" of the attack. The helicopter was apparently forced to resort to "self-defense"... The ludicrousness of the explanation needs no commentary.

Commentators in the United States note that the incident coincided with President Reagan's address to the UN General Assembly session, in which the White House incumbent made great play of "America's love of peace" and the "absence" of any belligerent militarist plans on its part in the Persian Gulf. The firing on the Iranian ship served as a striking accompaniment to the President's "peace-loving" rhetoric.

Nor is there no foundation to the suspicion that the hopes engendered by the Soviet-American accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles are not to the liking of rightist, reactionary forces in the United States. And this has influenced the attempts to complicate the situation at any cost and to demonstrate once again the American military's "resolve" to use force. The Persian Gulf has proved a most "suitable place" for this.

Whatever happens, however events develop, it is clear to the world community of nations that "strong-arm" methods and the fueling of confrontational situations, whether they be in the Persian Gulf, Central America, or anywhere else, lead to no good at all. Belligerent behavior, provocations, and such incidents are fraught with grave consequences. This should not be forgotten in our times.

### Shabayev Commentary

*LD212215 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 21 TASS—TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The Iran-Iraq war keeps going for seven years, a record term in mankind's modern history. According to Western press estimates, the senseless fratricidal bloodshed has claimed even now more than a million human lives and inflicted damage running into an astronomic sum of 540 billion dollars. But no estimates can express the grief of the orphaned families, the sufferings of millions of people who lost their homes and property.

On this sorrowful anniversary, the question is raised as a matter of urgency as to why this mutual extermination between the two neighbouring peoples, which brings absolutely no benefits and victories to either side, is continued? What is the root cause of the evil? Is it only the unyielding character and intransigence of the parties to the conflict as is deliberately stressed by some Western mass media, or are there other reasons?

As we look for an answer to these questions, let us revert to the chronology of this conflict. Its signs appeared for the first time soon after the overthrow of the pro-American regime in Iran, which is in itself already

symptomatic. Was it not the bid to take revenge that motivated the actions by U.S. agents in the region, which kindled on the quiet the flame of the future fire?

Hardly had ten days passed since the breakout of large-scale hostilities on the Iran-Iraq border, when in Washington they started speaking about the "freedom of shipping" in the Persian Gulf and under this pretext began amassing U.S. Naval Forces in the Arabian Sea.

The moves to form at crash rates the so-called rapid deployment force, set up Centcom, a special command to supervise combat operations in the vast area around the Persian Gulf, like many other steps to boost U.S. military presence in the region were undertaken under the "cover" of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

The United States' interest in keeping the war going was manifest most openly in the "Irangate", covert operations to sell weapons and military hardware to Iran, which were carried out in violation of U.S. laws and in contrast to the White House's verbal "commitment to peace". The involvement in those operations of Israel, the U.S. closest ally in the Middle East, patently shows their anti-Arab slant.

Today, too, having concentrated an unprecedented in its scope Naval armada in the Persian Gulf waters, the United States actually thwarts the fulfillment of the unanimously adopted U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. This document calls upon all states to refrain from any actions capable of bringing about an escalation of the conflict.

The war between Iran and Iraq enters the eighth year, forecefully recalling about an urgent need to pass over from words about peace to real steps towards a peaceful political settlement. The first such step should be curtailing any military activity in the Persian Gulf zone, stopping the attempts to exert power pressure on countries and peoples in the region, and extending real support to the mediatory efforts by U.N. secretary-general to end senseless bloodshed.

### Soviet Official on Issues

*JN181300 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic*
*18 Sep 87 pp 1, 18*

[By Hamadah Fara'inah]

[Excerpts] Oleg Peresypkin, rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has stressed his country's concern to hold preliminary consultations with Arab countries to sound them out on hot regional and international issues and their reverberations on world peace. In an exclusive interview with *Al-Ra'y*, Perespykin said he found Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and other Jordanian officials very supportive of Soviet initiatives on the issues of disarmament and a halt to the arms race. Al-Masri informed him that Jordan will continue to vote for realistic Soviet proposals at the United Nations aimed at eliminating tension, charting a peaceful course in international relations, securing stability and peace for the entire human race, and diverting armament outlays to global development, he said. [passage omitted]

On the critical Gulf situation, he said the United Nations, and its secretary general in particular, have a major part to play in ending it. For our part, added Peresypkin, "We have made tangible efforts toward the passage of Resolution No 598, which opened the way for the mission of Perez de Cuellar in Tehran and Baghdad." Although his task was not a total success due to Iran's stand, the United Nations and the Security Council must work in the interest of practical measures to end the Gulf war, said the Soviet official.

On the nature of the measures the USSR contemplates, Peresypkin said his country continues to back Iraq politically and economically and supplies it with the defenses required to safeguard its independence and territorial integrity. In the meantime, the Soviet official added, Moscow is trying to convince Iran to take a more positive approach to resolutions of the international legitimacy and community. Peresypkin said a withdrawal of foreign forces from the Arabian Gulf should calm things down and contribute to an easing of tension. Any confrontation would blow up an already conflagrant region, he added.

On the Arab-Zionist dispute, the Soviet official said Moscow wants an international Mideast peace conference held on the basis of international legitimacy. During the current 42d UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Union will seek the formation of a preparatory committee for the proposed conference, or at any rate, the formation of a working group to perpare for it, Peresypkin said.

### Explosion at DRA Transport Ministry

*PM241017 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian*
*23 Sep 87Morning Editionp 4*

[Own correspondent D. Meshchaninov dispatch under the rubric "Facts, Events, Opinions": "Counterrevolutionary Terror"]

[Text] Kabul—On 21 September at 0925 a powerful explosion ripped through the building of the DRA Transport Ministry.

The explosive device had been placed on the second floor of a building directly opposite the canteen. Six ministry employees were taken to hospital with injuries. The building suffered considerable material damage.

The explosion on one of the capital's central thoroughfares came at a time when the first All-Afghan Khazarey Jirga was continuing work in Kabul. Its delegates had spoken unanimously in favor of resolving disputes through negotiation rather than by force of arms and called for peace and calm in the land of Afghanistan. This prospect does not suit the counterrevolutionary extremists trying through terror to undermine the national reconciliation process in the DRA.

**Anti-Soviet Fabrications on DRA Incident**
*PM241309 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3]*

[TASS political observer A. Biryukov commentary: "J. Hughes's Crocodile Tears"]

[Text] What happens when any means is considered acceptable in order to achieve an ignoble aim is illustrated by the case of John Hughes. In an article under the eye-catching headline "The Afghan Boy and the Red Plastic Car" published in the newspaper *Christian Science Monitor*, he has tried to accuse the Soviet Union of..."conducting a policy of genocide toward children" in Afghanistan.

"A week ago," the author writes, "Soviet units withdrew from a district in Nangarhar Province in Afghanistan. They left behind a great number of toys scattered on the banks of the river. Among the toys was a bright red plastic car. A 14-year-old Afghan boy picked it up—unfortunately. It exploded in his hands. It was a booby-trapped toy used by the Soviets as a weapon in the war against the civilian population in Afghanistan...."

A real tearjerker, is it not? The author really lays it on thick, as they say. But don't jump to any conclusions.

"In actual fact," Hughes admits, "this did not happen. The booby-trapped toy did not go off...."

Further on, as an aside, as it were, the author announces that he did not get this bloody story or the "hypothesis that the Soviets sometimes choose children as the target of their tactics of intimidation and terror" on location but from a report by an Arkansas foundation—the so-called center for problems of war and children.

In my view, publishing this kind of nonsense on the pages of a newspaper which at one time enjoyed a reputation of being well-informed and reliable in its coverage of events in Asia and the Pacific region is disgraceful. However, it is obvious that the author's pen was guided too much by the desire to slander the policy of the Soviet Union and at the same time to justify the continuation of the undeclared war which the United States is waging against Afghanistan. Hughes makes up his stories about booby-trapped toys by drawing his "facts" from a suspect source. The true facts are well-known. The booby-trapped toys which he so vividly describes arrive in Afghanistan via the same CIA channels as the U.S. Stinger missiles.

The propaganda zeal of people like Hughes is understandable. They have to justify the increasing deliveries of modern weapons, including Stinger missiles, to that country. After all, it is no secret that the launching mechanism of these missiles is actually triggered in Washington. And it is Washington which must accept reponsibility for the fact that independent Afghanistan has been turned into a bleeding wound by its enemies.

**Desertions, Low Morale Among DRA Forces**
*LD242052 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Report by correspondent M. Leshchinskiy; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The first military and political training school of the DRA Armed Forces was opened in Kabul today.

[M. Leshchinskiy] This ancient fortress Balahisar and the military town at the foot of its old walls are especially memorable for us. Almost 1 year ago, in October, a Soviet anti-aircraft regiment left here for the homeland, one of six which then returned home.

And today, here, a solemn ceremony is taking place by the obelisk of combat and internationlist friendship. The ranks are formed by those who have received the honor of being the first cadets and graduates of the military and political training school which has opened. The majority of the future political workers already have combat experience. They have arrived here directly from battlefields. Great tasks, in many ways still unresolved, face the Afghan armed forces. All the speakers at the meeting spoke about precisely that. In spite of the almost 10-fold superiority over the armed formations of the enemy which has already been reached—a sufficient numerical increase—the enhancement of the combat capabilities of the armed forces remains one of the most important factors in the successful implementation of the policy of national reconciliation.

The percentage of desertions still remains fairly high; the moral and fighting spirit is not at the necessary level among the troops; illiteracy has still not been completely eliminated. These negative phenomena can only be overcome through a fundamental change in the organization of political work. The political workers will train to solve that task which is of state importance. A decision has been adopted to put cadets of the Minsk Higher Military and Political Training School in charge of them. [video shows Leshchinskiy speaking to camera, with fortress in background. Then video shows obelisk with guard, Najib reviewing Afghan troops. Najib is shown addressing the ranks of troops. Najib hands over a flag to one of the soldiers, then there is a march past].

Comrade Najib hands over the combat banner to the cadets. Henceforth the honor of that banner is their business, in their loyalty to their military and patriotic duty.

**No Change on Renewing Ties With Israel**
*TA230623 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] A commentator on Radio Moscow said last night the Soviet Union has not changed its attitude toward establishing diplomatic ties with Israel. Speaking on Radio Moscow's Hebrew-language broadcast, he said the Soviet Union will renew relations only once Israel ceases its aggressive policy toward Arabs.

### Israeli 'Human Rights Violations' Noted

*LD241630 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Excerpts] Moscow, 24 Sep (TASS)—The anti-Zionist committee of the Soviet public condemns Israel's human rights violations on the territories it occupies, said Professor Samuil Zivs, first deputy chairman of this public organization, at a press conference today. [passage omitted]

Replying to questions from journalists on the attitude of the anti-Zionist committee toward the recent visit by a Soviet consular delegation to Israel, Samuil Zivs made clear that it is not at all a question in this instance of actions directed at reestablishing diplomatic relations with Israel. The visit had a strictly limited aim: to solve some questions of Soviet real estate in Israel and problems of USSR citizens living and working there. The attitude of the Soviet Union toward Israel remains unchanged. There can be talk of reestablishing diplomatic relations only after the solution of the Near East problem. One of the most realistic ways to a settlement is to convene an international conference on the problems of the region with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO. The Soviet Union unfailingly favors precisely such a solution to the problem.

### Jordan Restores Relations With Libya

*LD241042 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Amman September 24 TASS—Jordan has decided to restore diplomatic relations with Libya at ambassadorial level. The decision to this effect was taken at the session on Wednesday of the Jordanian Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of King Husayn, says the report. The restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya, which were broken of in 1984, says the report by the Jordanian news agency *Petra*, is a step towards strengthening friendshipa nd cooperation between the countries of the region with due regard for the highest Arab interests.

### Dobrynin, Indian Leader Discuss Ties

*LD212048 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1731 GMT 21 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, 21 Sep (TASS)—A meeting took place today between Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Rajeswara Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India [CPI] who is in Moscow on his way home from Romania. The representatives of the CPSU and the CPI exchanged information on the activity of their parties and touched on certain topical problems of the contemporary international situation and questions of the communist and workers movements. During the conversation, the mutual desire was expressed for strengthening fraternal ties between the CPSU and the CPI and for facilitating in all sorts of ways the comprehensive development of friendship between the USSR and India.

## Sub-Saharan Africa

### Economic Cooperation With Africa Viewed

*LD241357 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—The TASS economic desk reports:

Trade between the USSR and African nations in the first six months of 1987 amounted to over 850 million roubles, a TASS correspondent was told at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry.

Soviet imports from Africa over the period stood at 390 million roubles.

The major trading partner of the USSR in tropical Africa in those months was Ethiopia. Trade with it in January-June 1987 totaled 82.5 million roubles (Soviet imports from there added up to 12 million roubles).

Trade with Cote d'Ivoire amounted to 63.2 million roubles (Soviet imports—59.4 million roubles) and with Nigeria to 49.3 million roubles (1.2 million).

Trade between the Soviet Union and Mozambique in the first six months of the year grew by nearly six million to 41.5 million roubles. Imports from that country totted up to 1.5 million roubles.

Trade with the Republic of Guinea was almost balanced and stood at 38.8 million roubles (Soviet imports—23.1 million roubles). Trade with Angola came to 37.8 million roubles (one million), with Ghana to 22.4 million (21.8 million), Cameroon to 8.7 million (5.1 million), and the People's Republic of the Congo to 4.4 million roubles (2.5 million).

Trade and economic relations with other African countries, in particular the Arab states of northern Africa—Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and Egypt, also developed.

Ferrous metallurgy is a priority area of bilateral economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Nigeria. Building work is continuing in Ajaokuta with the participation of Soviet organizations on the major metallurgical combine in tropical Africa.

The Nigerian side recently, a TASS correspondent was told at the USSR State Committee for External Economic Relations, gave the Soviet partners a certification on the startup of two blocs of shops there, a machine shop together with a thermal overlaying shop and a forge shop with a metalwork one.

Earlier the Nigerian side gave the Soviet foreign trade association Tyazhpromexport, which is building the Ajaokuta complex, a certificate on the cold testing of a 900/630 rolling mill.

## East Europe

### Fischer Praises U.S.-USSR Agreement

*LD242226 Moscow TASS in English 2013 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] New York September 24 TASS—The German Democratic Republic highly assesses the arrangement between the USSR and the USA which traversed a long road to bring the world closer to real nuclear disarmament, GDR Foreign Minister Oscar Fischer said today at a session of the United Nations General Assembly. On its part the GDR will continue contributing to the achievement of "double zero" without any reservation, he said. The GDR believes that the arrangement and later the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the elimination of the intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles makes it possible to embark on the process of general disarmament.

Dwelling on the need to consolidate security on both a global and a regional levels, Oscar Fischer recalled how jointly with Czechoslovakia the GDR made proposals aimed at the establishment of a non-nuclear corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in Europe. We also attach much importance to the implementation of known Jaruzelski line, the GDR foreign minister said.

### RSFSR's Orlov Receives Bulgaria's Radev

*PM241330 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report under general heading "Official Announcements"]

[Text] A delegation of the Bulgarian People's Assembly Legislation Commission headed by Y. Radev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Council and chairman of the Legislation Commission, is in our country at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

On 22 September it met with V.P. Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Great interest was aroused among members of the delegation by the practice of improving the Soviet electoral system and questions on the nomination of two or more candidates for one electoral district, their discussion by the working people, their registration, and the voting on them.

### CPSU, PZPR Organizations Discuss Ties

*PM241259 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5*

[A. Krivel report under the rubric "In Fraternal Parties": "To a New Level"]

[Text] The development of direct ties in the political, ideological, economic, and cultural spheres between CPSU and PZPR organizations—this was the package of topics discussed at the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences 21 September. Senior officials of the CPSU and PZPR Central Committees and a number of first secretaries of the fraternal parties' obkoms and voivodship committees participated in the work of the scientific and practical conference "Ways to Develop Ties Along Lines of Local Organs Between the USSR and Poland at the Stage of Restructuring."

An account was given in the speeches about the effectiveness of the direct ties established between collectives of enterprises and organizations in the two socialist states and about the first steps in the work of joint enterprises. In addition to the positive aspects of such ties, the speakers cited specific examples to expose reserves not utilized in this great and important matter, spoke of a number of unresolved questions, and noted the need to more boldly bring our cooperation up to a qualitatively new level in accordance with the overall restructuring.

### LOT Air Crash, IL-62M Aircraft Examined

*PM211609 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 37, 13 Sep 87 (Signed to 8 Sep 87) p 7*

[Viktor Belikov article: "Emotions and Suppositions Are No Arguments in Aviation. On Unsubstantiated Rumours About an Air Crash"]

[Text] The press has already reported that a Soviet-made IL-62M plane, belonging to the LOT Polish airways, crashed near Warsaw at noon May 9, on its way to New York. The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, in a telegram addressed to the leaders of the Polish People's Republic, expressed their deep condolences over the tragedy.

A special Polish government commission was set up to investigate the reasons for the crash. According to international rules, included on the commission were Soviet specialists—representatives of the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry, designers of the plane and the enginers; workers from the engine-building association in the city of Andropov where the D-ZOKU turbojet engines are made. The commission officially decided that a breakdown of a detail in one of the four engines, installed in the tail of the IL-62M, caused a fire in the hold and led to the crash.

The very experienced crew did all it could for 45 minutes to try to save the plane and to return it back to Okecie, the Warsaw international airport. Surplus fuel was discharged into the air to make the landing weight lighter. The plane had less than 6 km to fly to the airfield where land-based means of rescue were waiting for it. But the Tadeusz Kosciuszko IL-62M crashed into a pine grove, killing 186 people.

The materials of investigation and the commission's conclusions formed the basis for adopting immediate preventive measures, which were affected by the plant making the engines and by the technical services of the air transportation enterprises which are using long-distance planes of this type. Polish airways, which used in

spring and summer the IL-62M on its transcontinental routes—across the Atlantic, to North America, and over Siberia to China—stopped using them in mid-August. In particular, since August 18 the route Warsaw-Moscow-Beijing has been serviced, in accord with an agreement with Aeroflot by the middle-distance trunk-line plane Tu-154M which has to make an intermediary landing in Novosibirsk. This increases LOT's expenses and creates discomfort for its passengers, because it increases the flight time by several hours.

The Western mass media, particularly the German Wave radio station, immediately launched the version that Poland, losing confidence in Soviet aviation technology, which has allegedly proved to be of poor quality and accident-prone, now expects to orient itself in developing its air transportation on Western-made planes. Some Polish newspapers also joined in the attack and published articles and reports which contained supposition and pure inventions about the reasons for the crash, which greatly differed, to put it mildly, from the conclusions made by the special government commission.

In short, emotions and hurried conclusions on the air and in the press for some time gained the upper hand over facts and truthful data.

We decided to find out the real state of Soviet aviation technology in Poland and what people in LOT airways think about it. We went to see V. Studenikin, General Director of V/O Aviaeksport, and B. Piotrowski, deputy general agent of LOT in Moscow.

"At the beginning of the 80s," V. Studenikin said, "we had completely replenished the fleet of long-distance trunk-line planes for Polish airways with the IL-62M liners. By the way, crews of the Aeroflot, Interflug, Czechoslovak, Cuban, Romanian and other airways perform extremely long flights with IL-62MS.

"LOT has been using Soviet transcontinental planes, which can cover 10,000 km non-stop, on its super-route Warsaw-Tashkent-Bangkok and Warsaw-New York and Montreal. LOT remembers, of course, how these planes successfully dealt several years ago with the greatly increased number of transocean passengers, when, after two consecutive crashes of American DC-10 planes, the mass of passengers from the USA preferred to travel to Europe and back precisely on the IL-62M planes with the LOT insignia."

"As a businessman, would you explain what it means in practical terms for an airways to 'change technical orientation' and switch over to planes made by some other ocuntry?"

"This involves, above all, multibillion expenditures [as published] which hardly anyone can permit themselves in the world today. Even the parallel use of different types of planes calls for a change or a doubling of all the airfield equipment, apparatuses for control-testing laboratories, equipping new workshops, depots and other premises. To say nothing of retraining for work on other planes of flying crews and the workers of technical services who prepare the planes for flight.

"Is it necessary? Soviet aircraft building has a more than half-a-century-long tradition. Our planes and helicopters are used in 60 countries. The business partners of Aviaeksport, who know their job inside out, would not have paid quite a lot to purchase from us aircraft, enginers and everything else, if all this technology were not in accord with the strict international norms of flightworthiness and the demands elaborated by ICAO, the specialized UN organization for civil aviaiton."

"Like any piece of technology, planes get obsolete morally much faster than they become worn out physically. The same IL-62MS started flying 15 years ago. You'll agree that the definition veteran plane does not add confidence to an airliner on international routes."

"Generally speaking, something like a score of years is a normal service time for modern passenger planes, but Western aviation concerns are now changing the 'generations' much faster. The large airways, goaded on by competition, also strive to replace their plane fleet more often, instead of spending money on costly repairs and modernization.

"Intelligent, calculating commerce and technical progress in air transport are now inseparable. We cannot but take this into account. This summer, for example, the West European Airbus Industry concern demonstrated at the Paris Air Show to future buyers three models of its planes and the US Boeing—a full-scale mockup of the future B-777—the plane of the 90s.

"Whereas we, when telling our business partners about the IL-62M'S successor—the long-distance, wide-fuselage IL-96-300—were forced to make do with a firm's reference which was all on a single typed page. All that is happening when our plane, judging by everything, will fly before the West European A-340 airbus of the same type will. Apparently, it is the result of the negligence and underestimation of well-organized publicity and timely information, which is still taking place in the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry and at the leading design bureaus.

"At the same time, it is perfectly clear that the noisy campaigns in the press and other media are used by foreign firms and airways not only to function successfully but also to muscle the possible rival, the possible competitor, out of the market."

"We've temporarily suspended flights by IL-62MS," Piotrowski said, "fulfilling one of the instructions of the commission on the crash, which proposed to change the engines on five of the seven LOT IL-62M planes. This technical operation will take some 6 weeks and the LOT technical director and other specialists have arrived in Moscow to agree upon its details with the Ministry of the Aircraft Industry. Some of the new engines are already en route to Poland.

"To secure passenger transportation between Warsaw and Moscow, Aeroflot gave us assistance, agreeing to perform for some time four additional flights a week between our capitals. Thanks to that, LOT will be able to use its planes on routes to other countries, without changing the international flight schedule which operates until October 1.

"As for the 'advice' and 'proposals' on the change of all, or a part of, the plane fleet of our airways, I can say only one thing—they are professionally absolutely incompetent!"

## West Europe

### Greece Protests NATO Airspace Violation

*LD242211 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Athens September 24 TASS—The Greek Government today made a protest to the NATO military command over the violation of Greek air space by warplanes of the North Atlantic alliance during "Display Determination" excercises. As is known, Greece refused to participate in those NATO excercises. Deputy Prime-Minister and Minister of Defence of Greece Ioannis Kharalambopoulos said that those exercises held at the Aegean Sea jeopardize the safety of flights of civilian air liners and run counter to Greece's national interests.

### UK Daily on 'Deadlock' With Turkey

*PM241521 London FINANCIAL TIMES in English 24 Sep 87 p 2*

[Patrick Cockburn dispatch from Moscow: "Vorovsky Street Defies the Bulldozers"]

[Text] Popular demonstrations in central Moscow against the construction of a new Turkish Embassy building has led to a diplomatic deadlock between the Soviet Union and Turkey.

The origin of the dispute is an agreement signed by the Soviet Union in 1978 for the construction of a new staff residency for the Turkish Embassy in place of a small park at 17 Vorovsky St in central Moscow. The street, filled with classical Russian buildings, is one of the oldest in the capital, but under Mr Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader then in the Kremlin, there was nothing much local residents could do to protect their area.

But when construction work was finally due to begin this year people living in Vorovsky St, taking advantage of greater freedom of expression under Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, took over the proposed building site.

Today a 200-year-old elm and 14 other trees in the little park are cordoned off by a white rope and large placards read: "Under the protection of the people."

In the face of these protests Moscow city soviet (council) withdrew its workforce and agreed not to touch the trees. A letter was sent to the Turkish Embassy saying work had been suspended to calm the protestors.

The embassy explained yesterday that it had no intention of compromising and that the 1978 agreement naming the site for the residence for its staff still held good.

Turkish diplomats are also conscious that they have some leverage because as long as demonstrators prevent work starting in Moscow construction will not be allowed to start in Ankara on a new residence for Soviet embassy staff.

Knowing of the impasse facing the Foreign Ministry, people in Vorovsky St are suspicious of promises by the authorities to spare their park. After an apparent victory earlier this year, posters reading: "The 200-year-old elm is in danger" went up again recently and pickets were posted around the trees.

### PRAVDA: Turkish Repression Continues

*PM241019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent A. Stepanov dispatch: "Bans Lifted—Bans Remain"]

[Text] Ankara, 21 Sep—The newspaper *Cumhuriyet* recently published a cartoon: A crowd stands behind a barrier whose end is slightly raised to let just one man through—he is former Turkish Prime Minister S. Demirel. The barrier in the newspaper drawing symbolizes the political bans which still remain in Turkey, and the narrow passage through it represents the section of the bans lifted as a result of the September referendum.

The right to participate in political life has been given back to party figures of the period prior to the 1980 military coup. Yes, there is a gradual process of restoring certain bourgeois democratic freedoms in the country—a process which is being metered by the authorities and is under their complete control. But the Communist Party, other left-wing political organizations, and democratic trade unions—for example, the Turkish Confederation of Revolutionary Workers Trade Unions—are still outlawed. Creative associations embracing Turkish writers, for example, are banned, and a number of public organizations, such as the Society of Peace Champions and the "Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War" organization are outlawed.

Political prisoners are still languishing in Turkish jails. For more than 2 months now some of them have been continuing a hunger strike in protest at unjust imprisonment and bad prison conditions. Solidarity demonstrations took place in August and September outside the gates of prisons in Istanbul, Ankara, and other cities where political prisoners are held. Participating in them were friends and relatives of prisoners, representatives of the democratic public, trade union figures, members of parliament for the Social Democratic People's Party.... In a number of cases the police dispersed the demonstrators by force.

The Turkish newspaper *The Daily News* told the story of one prisoner who took part in the hunger strike. Its correspondent talked with 30-year-old Mehmet Aslan in

an Istanbul hospital, to which he had been transferred from Sagmalcilar Jail. Mehmet and his wife had been arrested in February 1986 on a charge of organizing rallies of the Turkish Turk-is trade union association and disseminating left-wing propaganda, although Turk-is operates absolutely legally. But the authorities can interpret very arbitrarily Articles 141 and 142 of the Turkish Criminal Code, which prohibit communist activity and propaganda. Mehmet described in detail the brutal torture to which the police subjected him and his wife in an attempt to get them to confess that they had been helping that trade union association, as well as the unbearable conditions of internment. At the end of their tether, political prisoners went on a protest hunger strike. "I was almost at death's door," Mehmet said, "when I was released and transferred from jail to hospital. In jail I became acquainted with many worthy, progressive, democratically-minded people. I formed the impression that the authorities would like to dress the whole of Turkish society in prison clothes...."

Mehmet Aslan has secured his release, but hundreds of his comrades in misfortune still remain behind bars.

**Falin Interviewed on Rust Clemency**
*LD141136 Hamburg DPA in German 1053 GMT 14 Sep 87*

[Text] Munich (DPA)—The request by the parents of the "Moscow" pilot Mathias Rust for clemency for their son who has been sentenced to 4 years of hard labor is being examined "very carefully" and even "benevolently," Valentin Falin, chief of the Soviet semi-official press agency *Novosti* has told *Quick* magazine in an interview which was prereleased on Monday. Asked when this would happen, Falin replied: "Within the next month." Falin rejected steps at government level. This is not an action involving the state.

He would not rule out contacts at government level in the Rust case "but I should like to express my opinion that any kind of demonstrative campaigns, let alone any attempt to exert pressure on one side or the other, will not lighten the fate of the man," the former Soviet ambassador to the Federal Republic added. It will not help to ensure "that everything will proceed as it eventually should proceed."

Concerning speculation about an exchange, Falin said he is personally against the term "exchange. Against whom should Herr Rust be exchanged?" Rust is a young man who had done things which "run counter" to the law "both in your and in our country".... "I would consider it very difficult to end this case with an exchange procedure," Falin said. An edited version of the interview was prereleased to DPA.

**Sweden's 'Red Submarine Syndrome'**
*PM241025 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5*

[Own correspondent A. Sychev "Pertinent Notes": "Recurrence of Dangerous Disease"]

[Text] Stockholm—"Spetsnaz-type Soviet subversion subunits regularly train in our waters"—in this way Wilhelm Agrell, an expert on questions of peace and conflicts, whips up hysteria in the Swedish newspapers. He is indignant that the authorities refrain from labeling every ripple in the Baltic as the "Soviets," and is deeply suspicious about his government's resolve during last month's submarine hunt in Torefjarden. "We let them escape!" he cries.

As is well-known, the Swedish military deafened the cod in the bay for over a month. Quartermasters signed out munitions in their hundreds. Swedes on vacation had a great time, occupying the sides of the bay from early morning. But at the start of August the traditional attraction ended and the disappointed spectators only had a few incomprehensible photographs of the bay to show for the steps taken in Torefjarden.

Official spokesmen did not discuss what was there—if anything—and who it belonged to. This was done instead by Agrell and experts like him. Without managing to provide proof—facts go by the board when there are far-reaching political goals on the horizon!—they stated with assurance: "There is no doubt! They are Russian submarines."

The "Red submarine" syndrome has taken a serious form among Swedish "Soviet specialists." They claim that there is at least a regiment of saboteurs specializing exclusively in Sweden who operate from spring to winter in Swedish waters as if they were at home. They either arrive by "swimming" or are transported by "battalions of submarines." What has triggered this recurrence of "submarine sickness"?

During his official visit to the United States, Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson said in reply to journalists' questions that, in particular, the USSR had assured Sweden during meetings in Moscow more than a year ago of its complete respect for other states' borders. "If, after this, Soviet submarines continue to encroach upon Swedish territory," as the prime minister's remarks were reported in *Dagens Nyheter*, "it will lead to a serious crisis in our relations." Did people of an anti-Soviet bent perhaps see this position as a kind of recognition of the "correctness" of their fabricated accusations and take heart from it? I cannot say anything on that score.

On the other hand, the opening of parliament is not far off. Military circles and experts reflecting their interests are planning to use the submarine story for the umpteenth time to demand additional funding. At any rate, in summing up the results of the Torefjarden hunt they unanimously complained about the armed forces' poor equipment as the only reason for their failure.

There have been many proposals. However, one thing is beyond doubt—unsubstantiated accusations, from whatever quarter, can hardly promote mutual understanding and trust between states.

### French Authorities Separate USSR Family

*LD241543 Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Paris September 24 TASS—TASS correspondents Yuriy Korolev and Yuriy Lopatin report:

French authorities have a very peculiar understanding of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act on the commitments of states to respect human rights, in particular to solve family reunification problems in a humane spirit.

French citizen Jacques Mayar and his wife, Soviet national Nadezhda Degtyareva/Mayar, know this from their own, bitter experience.

The epilogue of their distressing story could be witnessed several days ago in the Charles de Gaulle Airport, at an escalator taking passengers to a plane bound for Moscow.

The husband remained in the departure lounge, while the wife, her face stained with tears, her 1.5-month-old baby in her arms and her other, 2.5-year-old child beside her, was carried up and away by the moving staircase past unmoved policemen.

She and the children are now in the Soviet Union, while her husband and their father, who has been separated from them, is camping on the doorsteps of various French official institutions in the hope of remedying the misfortune that has befallen his family.

What has happened? What has been the reason for the French authorities' inhuman stand on the family of their own compatriot, including his small children, of whom the younger has been born in France?

Isn't it in the fact that Mayar's wife is a Soviet national, especially as the recent arrest of Lyumila Varyghina/Verdier has demonstrated that the French authorities' attitude to Soviet citizens is sometimes blatantly biased or simply hostile?

These correspondents called up the prefecture of Evry to ask this question there. Christiane Lecorbier, department head responsible for the issuance of residence permits to foreigners, said that she was "absolutely not in the know", that she heard the family name Mayar for the first time in her life and that they had received no documents concerning Nadezhda Mayar.

These correspondents also phoned the secretariat of Claude Malure, secretary of state for human rights under the prime minister, whose direct duty is to see to it that these rights in France be honored meticulously and to interfere every time they are violated.

The officials answering the call there, however, expressed bewilderment and claimed they knew nothing about the Mayars' story. A strange lack of knowledge it is indeed.

Isn't it explained by Evry being located too close to Paris, unlike the Soviet Union, Nicaragua, Poland or Afghanistan?

## Latin America & Caribbean

### Nicaragua Stops Anti-Contra Operations

*LD231641 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Managua September 23 TASS—The Nicaraguan Government has decided to suspend unilaterally the offensive operations by the Sandinist People's Army against the contras in separate parts of the country. As is said in the decree of the president of the Republic, Nicaraguan troops will be concentrated in certain zones with the aim of giving the Commission for National Reconciliation the possibility of acquainting the population and the counter-revolutionary formations with the content and course of fulfilment of the Guatemala Accords on a peaceful settlement in Central America, that was signed during the meeting of the presidents of the region's countries in August of this year.

The presence of representatives of the said commission in certain areas, the document notes, will make it possible to check the readiness of the heads of counter-revolutionary groupings to a cease-fire and in the event of a positive result to determine ways of prolonging it.

President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua has asked the chairman of the commission for National Reconciliation Cardinal Miguel Obando-y-Bravo to ensure its active participation in the implementation of this initiative directed at attaining an effective cease-fire in accordance with the Guatemala Accords.

At a press conference in Managua President Ortega announced that the government of the Republic would gradually implement measures leading ultimately to a complete cease-fire throughout the national territory. He said this would help create favourable conditions for a simultaneous fulfilment of the Guatemala Accord by November 5 of this year by all countries that signed it.

Daniel Ortega stressed that Nicaraguan troops would return fire if attacked in their zone of concentration. He also said that the Radio Catolica station had been given permission to resume its operations.

The Nicaraguan Government takes most seriously its obligations and continues to take steps facilitating a peace settlement in Central America, stated Vice President of the Republic Sergio Ramirez. When speaking with journalists after a regular meeting of the Commission for National Reconciliation he said that other Central American countries should also undeviatingly fulfil the Guatemala agreement with the aim of achieving the establishment of a really stable and lasting peace in the region.

Cardinal Obando-y-Bravo positively assessed the Nicaraguan Government's peaceful steps, in particular its decision to resume the activity of the newspaper *Prensa*

and the Radio Catolica station. He said that the peace commissions that are being set up in various parts of Nicaragua would from now on be subordinated to the Commission for National Reconciliation. The regional commissions will include representatives of the local authorities, the church, political parties, the Nicaraguan Red Cross and independent public figures.

On the same day the Nicaraguan minister of internal affairs Tomas Borge announced the lifting of restrictions on the mass media that were introduced in accordance with the state of emergency in the country.

The minister said that this step was made possible by the successes of the Sandinist People's Army in the struggle against the mercenary bands of the contras and was yet another measure taken by the government within the framework of implementing the Guatemala Accord. Tomas Borge called on the leaders of Nicaragua's mass media to display a sense of responsibility and patriotism in their journalistic work.

## Political & Social

### Pyadyshev: Gorbachev Feels 'Excellently'

*LD241304 Moscow TASS in English 1256 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow September 24 TASS—Boris Pyadyshev, deputy head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's Information Directorate, told a briefing today, responding to a question, that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev is on rest in the south of the country. He feels excellently. The rest is drawing to an end and Mikhail Gorbachev will soon return to Moscow. The rumours about his illness set afloat in the West are a fiction of unscrupulous journalists.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, like the other members of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, has the right to a 30-day rest, Boris Pyadyshev said. If in previous years, his departure on vacation was accompanied with certain rituals, now there is no need in them. This is why there was no report on the press this time on the general secretary's departure to the south for rest.

### Yeltsin Interviewed on Restructuring ]

*AU091941 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Sep 87 pp 2-4*

[Interview with Boris Yeltsin, CPSU Politburo alternate member and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, by PAP reporter Jan Rozdzynski: "One Can See the Results of Our Determined Actions" — Moscow, date not given]

[Text] [Rozdzynski] For years, Warsaw and Moscow have been joined by friendship and cooperation between party organizations, the workforces of industrial enterprises, artistic milieus, and young people. Can one say that the two cities also share similar problems connected with urban development? Problems with municipal transportation, the health service, trade, housing construction, and the work of the administration often require firm measures, in our country and in yours. According to the 12th 5-Year Plan, industrial output in the capital of the Land of the Soviets will rise by about 19 percent, and productivity by about 21 percent. You said in one of your speeches that it is necessary to eliminate about 40,000 unnecessary jobs in the city and build another 45 km of metro, 300,000 new apartments, over 2,000 new shops, and so on. Even assuming that it is necessary to make good the delays, is such a development rate not too fast? What could hamper this development at the present time?

[Yeltsin] Indeed, Moscow and Warsaw and our party organizations have been joined by friendship and close cooperation for a long time. Today, when social renewal is taking place in Poland and the USSR, new possibilities and prospects are opening up in this sphere.

Restructuring is the most important topic defining our entire activity. The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress provided a sincere and bold appraisal of the growth of signs of crisis in the party and society, and worked out a revolutionary path of changes and a revolutionary way of giving new life to the Leninist principles of socialist construction. Restructuring has been taking place for somewhat more than 2 years. We have made the first steps along this road. The country has woken up and stirred. Changes are occurring most of all in the social climate. Openness is becoming increasingly firmly embedded, and the roots of apathy and indifference have been carefully removed. People with commitment have joined in creative renewal. They are increasingly aware that they are managers of their own country and workforces, and are taking active part in solving all problems of social life. We consider the people's support for the party as the most important matter. We regard this as a guarantee that restructuring will triumph, regardless of the difficulty of the work commenced. Right now not everything is successful, the qualitative change we are aiming toward has still not occurred, but one can already observe clear changes that possess great political, spiritual, and moral significance. We are beginning to implement a fundamental economic reform.

For Moscow, the point of departure is the municipal party conference. This conference revealed stagnation in the municipal economy and neglect in the social sphere, and firmly condemned the complacency of cadres, their habit of presenting reports "just for show," and their reluctance toward any changes whatsoever.

There is no doubt that European capitals have no shortage of common, objective problems caused by social development. But we believe that most of the problems are the result of bad planning, neglect, and mistakes. The moods prevalent during the conference have now been overcome and the stagnation healed. We have set managerial cadres onto decisive paths of action. Interesting new forms and methods of activity have appeared. Collective decisionmaking has become the norm, but responsibility for carrying these decisions out remains individual.

We are concentrating our efforts on "bottlenecks." The reconstruction of industry is continuing, and a major part of fixed assets is being rejuvenated. At the same time, we are striving to manage manpower economically — not only have we decided not to invite to Moscow workers from other cities, so called limitchiks [limitczyki], but we have also set ourselves the task of actually reducing the number of employees in industry, science, and the administrative apparatus. Of course, we will have no unemployment. We will not permit such a state of affairs. For we have a great need of cadres for the services sector, and we have begun to strengthen the material-technical base of services for the population.

Democratization is developing energetically. Over 1,500 people occupying managerial posts in the economy have been elected by workers. Already this year, most of the candidates to regional soviets were chosen at pre-election meetings out of several contenders. For the first

time, many soviet executive committees have voted by secret ballot. Spiritual life in our capital has become richer and stronger. But when we examine the results of activity, we still feel we have done very little so far. The planning stage of programs and plans is already behind us; it was not too difficult. Now is the period of achieving practical and concrete results. Muscovites are demanding this more and more strongly. The resolutions of the June Central Committee plenum have provided a completely new gauge for assessing what has already been done and what is planned to be done.

The development planned by Moscow is not too fast. In fact, we are already reconsidering the speed with which development in some parts of the cities should occur. In August, the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Plenum decided to move some planned dates of completion forward. This applies most of all to the social sphere, the development of which suffers the greatest delays.

The issue of housing remains the most urgent one. Some 880,000 people are waiting for an improvement in housing conditions, over 1.3 million live in apartments with a communal kitchen, bathroom, and so on. In order to "loosen the tightest knots" of this problem, it has been decided to complete every year 200,000 square meters of living space more than the amount called for in the plan. We should solve the problem of so-called communal apartments by 1995, in other words 5 years earlier than planned. We consider it essential to guarantee comprehensive development — we will increase the number of retail outlets, catering facilities, and service points faster than planned. This year and next year alone, we will build out of prefabricated elements 180 shops and restaurants more than the number planned. New principles of work and management will also encourage an improvement in Moscow's trade. The development of cooperative activity and private initiative acts as an important reserve for improving the situation in the services sphere. Over 10,000 permits and patents have already been issued for such activity, and over 300 cooperatives have been registered.

In order to better satisfy the demand for high-quality general utility goods, Moscow industrial enterprises belonging to the "A" group will start manufacturing 300 new lines of products this year, and 600 outmoded lines will be withdrawn from production. We will increase the capacity of municipal surface transportation by 24 percent by the end of the year (the 5-year plan calls for 30 percent). Although we planned to double the rate at which metro lines are completed, the Moscow Gorkom plenum has set a new task — the completion of six new metro stations 1 year ahead of schedule.

The USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a special resolution concerning the development of the health service in Moscow. This is a very extensive program. But even so we will complete many health premises out of our own resources. The scope of medical services that have to be paid for will be extended. We have regarded it essential to complete in 1989 (1 year ahead of schedule) the construction of modern social welfare and health centers for every Moscow enterprise, according to its needs. The trade unions have an important role to play here.

The Moscow Gorkom is of the opinion that the solution of social problems depends not only on improving the standard of living of Muscovites, but also on the successful performance of economic tasks. The plenum defined concrete ways of accelerating Moscow economy's transfer to new management principles. The most important of these are: the creation, in accordance with the USSR Law on State Enterprises, of workforce soviets; increasing the independence of enterprises; activating the credits system as a real motivator of profitability; the struggle against mismanagement and waste; and the introduction of cost effectiveness analyses to primary production cells, in other words brigades and departments.

In June we began to introduce the multi-shift system to industry. Our goal is to achieve an equipment utilization indicator of 1.65 by the end of the year, and 2.2 later. Many enterprises are already functioning this way. No less than 24,200 pieces of outdated equipment have to be removed and 142,000 square meters of production space made available, one quarter of which has been allocated to social needs. General economic education has been planned; the economic reform should be implemented by properly prepared cadres. The first stage of this work has already started. The plenum has set concrete tasks concerning improving the work of party committees and executive committees as managerial bodies during the fundamental restructuring of the municipal economy and development of its entire infrastructure.

As you can see, we are moving even further ahead. Will it be difficult? Certainly. But we have no doubt that we can manage. The basis of our plans is provided not by empty dreams and sweet promises, but a sober cost effectiveness analysis, faith in the creative potential of Muscovites, and the ability of Moscow Communists to attract people. We have established such deadlines as 1 year and 1 and 1/2 years on purpose, so that the current composition of the Moscow Gorkom and its executive committee may indicate its support for what has been planned.

Faith in success is also encouraged by the municipal economy's stable development. Moscow industry fulfilled its plans last year, and has also done so this year. At the same time, production and productivity have increased at the same rate as during the 4 years of the previous 5-year plan. Therefore, we have reached the average annual level of production called for in the present 5-year plan. As far as investments are concerned — the completion of apartments, schools, clinics, and other social and cultural premises, we are 2 years ahead of plan. Over 86,000 apartments, about 160 schools, and 400 catering establishments have already been built in Moscow since the beginning of the 5-year plan. Problems and shortcomings occur, of course. We are not capable of performing all the tasks stemming from joint production

agreements, and not every enterprise can manage with the tasks designed to increase production, profit, and productivity. We have found the quality of many industrial articles, including for construction purposes, unsatisfactory. We are still incapable of tackling the problems with trade and group catering. These spheres possess a poor material base and weak backup facilities, as well as a low standard of personal service. This is one of our weakest points.

I repeat: Very difficult work is awaiting us.

As for the last part of your question on factors that hinder our changes, it turned out that neither the Moscow Gorkom nor other organizations were ready to solve the comprehensive problems of reconstruction, the momentum of which is slowly developing. Efforts to halt this momentum releases a redoubled force in the opposite direction. People are sluggish in thinking, at times lack the skill of rapidly finding optimal, original, and bold solutions to problems, and are afraid to take risks. Their errors come to the surface, and the old diseases such as bad discipline and irresponsibility of individual workers and even entire teams assert themselves. Not infrequently the energy of action has to give place to the energy of red tape, verbalism, so-called joint decisions, and stormy sessions. Issues remain unresolved. Words are not followed by action, and this is especially dangerous because people's trust is shaken. Some persons are no longer capable of seeing the real nature of problems, are satisfied with mediocre indexes, and fall prey to euphoria. Naturally, there are also those who are dissatisfied with the present changes, who wait for something to turn up, and who have simply lost their bearings in the stream of events. They are really a heavy burden to carry. But I would not regard these phenomena as political activities against reconstruction as some people in the West are prone to assume. There is no political opposition to this process. Speaking of Moscow, I can say that party members and an absolute majority of inhabitants in Moscow are for reconstruction. People are for a more decisive renewal.

[Rozdzynski] "Criticism is a norm of our life and work and the essence of reconstruction, and glasnost is the best school of political training and self-education." This is what you have said on various occasions. The editorial boards of the Moscow mass media continue to implement your words from day to day, but what about party organizations in plants, offices, and scientific and cultural institutions? It is being said that the Moscow party organization's ambition is to be a model for others to follow. What is this model going to be?

[Yeltsin] We do not want to be models. Moscow has been regarded as a "model city" for much too long. Showism to satisfy the ambitions of the capital has become much too ingrained, and we still suffer from the results of a destructive kind of work seeking showy effects and from the mania of report-making. Basically, I do not like the term "model." This term suggests a great deal of self-complacency and spiritual and intellectual inertia. What we want to do is to work better and to do more for the Muscovites. If someone gains useful experience from our work we do not boast about it because we also learn from others. We are convinced that our party organizations should learn to be especially responsible and not to present themselves as "models." We continue to teach our party, state, trade union, and economic cadres to speak the truth, to listen to the truth, which is often only too severe, and, which is most important, to draw practical conclusions.

Consistently discussing results of activities and openly talking about shortcomings are now the principle of the work of the Gorkom Executive Committee. The central press does not forget us, and newspapers continue to criticize me. I think that this is natural and useful. After all, openness and criticism are necessary to repair society's health. They are indispensable if democracy is to exist. Let us recall Lenin's words: If we are not afraid to speak even the bitter and hard truth straight in one's face, we will certainly learn to overcome everything, all difficulties.

Criticism should be constructive. It must not hurt anyone's aspirations and dignity. It must stimulate action. From this viewpoint, the May plenum of the Moscow Gorkom was a turning point in the opinion of all our party members. At that plenum two members of the Gorkom Executive Committee — the Gorkom secretary and the chairman of the Moscow Trade Union Council — gave accounts of their performance. Their evidence was heard in a party atmosphere, but it was an atmosphere of exacting demands. The criticism from below was strong, and this is what develops every communist's sense of high responsibility and fills him with creative energy.

Our openness is unlimited, and there are no areas that cannot be criticized. No party organization and no worker team are exempt from criticism. During the election of the manager the workers of the plant producing Borets compressors criticized their management for neglecting the working conditions and the candidate manager for inability to treat people correctly and to deal with their problems in good time. This criticism was productive because conditions in that plant have become much better. Such examples continue to proliferate in Moscow.

The practice of drawing the "fire of criticism" on themselves is becoming increasingly general in our party organizations. Before the manager of the Moskabel plant delivered a report on his performance at the plenum of the Kalinin Committee, the plant gazette solicited workers views about this performance. Many critical observations were leveled at the manager. During the plenum itself, which was held in the plant, workers were very strict about the manager's report. They criticized not only him, the party committee, and trade union committee of the plant, but also the deputy minister of the electroengineering industry, who had been invited to attend.

Not everyone likes this atmosphere. What ingenuity some hardliners defending management's authority display in "improving" the ways in which to smother and neutralize workers criticism! We are waging a ruthless struggle against them, and this is a cardinal issue. In promoting democracy and openness we see the guarantee of our society's development and of the complete realization of socialist achievements. There are also people who try to exploit democracy, openness, and candor in their own interests and who merely engage in sham reconstruction. Not infrequently we encounter features of social demagogy and extremism. Proclaiming party slogans, the individual persons, groups of persons, and associations try to profit by true and fictional difficulties and problems, organize provocative demonstrations, set up nationalist disputes, and conduct sterile discussions. In a word, they hinder our cause. We continue to unmask them and to lay bare their true faces. We counter demagogic and extreme activities by the political maturity of party members, working people, and the Muscovites' consolidation around the party line.

[Rozdzynski] You are one of those party leaders who use unconventional methods of work and who are known abroad. The press reports that you receive 100-150 letters a day from Muscovites asking for intervention. Even Western periodicals, which are no friends of the CPSU, describe you as "severe to subordinates, dynamic, open, self-critical, and close to people." Do you think these are the most desirable qualities the leading cadres should possess? Are all the members of such cadres up to such requirements? Since the January 1986 party conference in Moscow two-thirds of the 32 district committee secretaries have been replaced. What is now the decisive criterion of cadre evaluation in Moscow?

[Yeltsin] Since collegial bodies, the executive committee, and the Gorkom continue to work, it would be more correct to speak of the work methods of the Moscow Gorkom and its executive committee and secretariat. It is true that we receive many letters. We regard it as a great achievement that Muscovites address their worries to us with increasing frequency and not to the central authorities. This means that they think that our Gorkom will not ignore their problems, but will carefully consider them and help as necessary. We receive various letters. Some support us and some accuse us of all the "sins." It is not important to whom these letters are addressed. The important thing is that they contain people's ideas, proposals, and demands connected with the attitudes and work styles of the leading cadre. These letters discuss shortcomings, which should be removed.

A complicated process is taking place, but we have still not fathomed it. On occasions something old changes into something new. After a time this new thing becomes a norm. Probably this is the essence of reconstruction. We who participate in it must not lose our heads in this unusual situation, but must always make new changes.

Every representative of the leading cadre is obliged to strictly observe and thoroughly practice the Leninist principles and norms. This is the foundation of foundations.

Nowadays those in leading posts must be disinterested and morally pure if people are to trust them. They must be ready to work with complete dedication and even sacrifice. We say to our leading cadres: The next 2-3 years will be the most difficult and will determine the success of our reconstruction. That is why we must work without time limits and we must be dedicated to our work. Today we have no moral right to luxuries. There is no other way out. Our tasks are difficult, unusual, and massive.

We expect especially much of people holding leading posts and of the party apparatus. This is the main reason why many district secretaries and many other activists were replaced in Moscow. We had to replace those who were not up to the increased demands and compromised themselves.

We have broken the "chain of nomenklatura," which allowed people to hold on to managerial posts almost for life. We continue to stubbornly search for new people who profess no stereotyped ideas, who are capable of bold and determined activities, and who are ready to support the entire burden of work under conditions of reconstruction. We continue to expand the social base of managing cadres and we place workers' interests in the first place in this connection. We follow the Leninist teaching in promoting thousands and thousands of rank-and-file workers, testing them consistently, and giving them high posts. Our task is to select and train 500-700 young promising workers and give them jobs in leading posts in the party, representative bodies, trade unions, and economic agencies. We have greatly increased recruitment of workers to party schools and we recommend the best representatives from workers' teams for service in the bodies responsible for protecting legality.

We are convinced that workers experienced in hard work will be able to decisively promote our cause. We see that the number of students with worker origins continues to increase. These students will become specialists and managerial workers.

We continue to increase the role of workers in elected bodies. Today every fourth member of our Gorkom and district committees is a worker. We also seek to expand the promotion of women and militant nonparty people.

Democratic principles need to be comprehensively developed in the cadre policy field. In awarding promotions, we try to hold consultations about candidates with people, work forces, and party organizations. It is important that every employee who holds a managerial position is constantly aware of the responsibility he has toward his work force. At the last Moscow Gorkom plenum we decided that all members of elected party organs and managers will have to account for their work

before party committees and at party meetings and general work force meetings. The work force will decide whether a given person can continue to be entrusted with discharging a managerial function.

In general, what we need is a fundamental change in the cadre field. Put simply, what we need are persons who are "reorganization initiators."

[Rozdzynski] In Poland, including Warsaw, we are paying particular attention to the changes that are taking place in your country and we see it as part of a broader process, which, in its Polish form, we call the "line of reform, accord, and struggle." Poles are favorably disposed toward the Soviet restructuring program and this manifested itself in the warm reception accorded Mikhail Gorbachev by delegates to the 10th PZPR Congress and by the work forces of the factories that he visited. Examples of CPSU work are cited at many Warsaw party meetings, and PZPR echelons employ similar principles in the resolution of various problems. What is being said in Moscow about the changes that are taking place in Poland? The "Warsaw Days in Moscow" festival will provide an opportunity for numerous discussions, and for personal contact to be established between representatives of party organizations, industrial plants, institutions, and communities in both capitals that are engaged in cooperation. In which areas should cooperation be expanded?

[Yeltsin] We view the changes taking place in Poland with optimism and hope. We know about the difficulties that you are experiencing and about the great efforts that you are making to overcome them. We are pleased that the situation in your country is becoming more stable, that socialism is being strengthened, and that the authority of the PZPR is growing. The views that the inhabitants of Moscow have formed are not based solely on newspaper reports. Many of them have been to Poland, and Poles are frequent and welcome visitors to Moscow. More than 100,000 Polish citizens have visited our capital during the last 18 months alone. There are 1,200 Polish students studying at Moscow's institutes, and several thousand specialists from your country are working in the city's plants, factories, and scientific research centers.

The citizens of Moscow are very interested in what is happening in People's Poland and in Warsaw. We know that the citizens of Warsaw love their city very much, and that they are doing a great deal to meet the Polish capital's most urgent needs at the present time. We have made much use of your experience. This applies to the organization of work in the cooperative sector, the right enabling patients to choose their own doctor, and the reverential way in which the historic character of the Old Town is being preserved.

We are aware that PZPR organizations are continually seeking new solutions. The discussions that preceded the congress and the practice that leading party activists must belong to PZPR organizations based in enterprises are very interesting and undoubtedly very useful forms of party work.

We are not satisfied with the current state of cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw. Things are at an apparent stand-still in this area as well. We decided together with Janusz Kubasiewicz, PZPR Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, to conduct a review of forms of joint activity so that they are less oriented toward "tourism," become more effective, and are, of course, mutually advantageous. I am sure that moves in this direction will be encouraged by the upcoming signing of an agreement on cooperation between our capitals.

Economic cooperation is becoming of fundamental importance at the present time. There are examples of efficient cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw work forces in this areas — between the "Kalibr" Plant and the Swierczewski Factory, the "Hammer and Sickle" Plant and the "Warsaw" Steelworks, the M. Kalinin Engineering Plant and the Warsaw factory for the production of excavators and hydraulic equipment, and automobile plants in Moscow and Warsaw.

However, we must be actively involved in resolving matters related to the creation of joint enterprises and the establishment of direct ties in the production, and scientific and technical fields. We intend to expand cooperation in formulating long-term directions in the housing construction field and the municipal economy field as a whole. The use of joint proposals made by transportation employees in Moscow and Warsaw will increase the reliability of transportation and will reduce delays. We also expect the planned introduction of automated systems for directing road traffic to yield significant economic results.

The declaration on Polish-Soviet cooperation in the ideological, scientific, and cultural fields, signed by Mikhail Gorbachev and Wojciech Jaruzelski in April of this year, creates new opportunities for expanding and enhancing our cooperation in this field. It is important to stress our readiness to talk to each other openly without avoiding sensitive and thorny issues. This is particularly important in view of new conditions that entail the removal of obstacles in the way of multilateral contacts between peoples.

We are ready to increase the number of visits paid by delegations and groups representing the party, the state, trade unions, by youth organization activists, and by outstanding workers so that people become acquainted with the experiences of their partners and can learn from them. Hundreds of young inhabitants of Moscow and Warsaw have spent the summer together. This was very useful and the practice will be continued in the future. Children are our future, and if they get to know each

other better today, if they become friends, their friendships will last throughout their lives. It is a political matter, a policy directed toward the future.

As you can see, we have extensive plans. However, I think that this is only the beginning of great joint efforts.

We are pleased that we will be able to welcome representatives of Warsaw's party organizations, work forces, and inhabitants in our city.

The inhabitants of Moscow are eagerly waiting for new opportunities to meet with their Polish friends. The "Warsaw Days" festival will undoubtedly become an important event in the cultural and sociopolitical life of Moscow and will promote the development of close, friendly, and substantive contacts between our capitals, and between the Soviet Union and the PPR.

To end, I would like to use this opportunity to wish the citizens of Warsaw much success in their work, and peace and happiness on behalf of the inhabitants of Moscow.

**Politburo Considers Moscow Reconstruction**
*LD241810 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo. At the session held on 24 September the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined and approved the decision of the USSR Council of Ministers on the comprehensive reconstruction and building up of the historically formed center of Moscow up to the year 2000. Reflected in the decision are the main concepts regarding the development of a capital's center and specific measures to implement these concepts are defined. An important place is allotted to the reconstruction and restoration of historical and cultural monuments; the extension of museums and exhibition halls; the construction of shops and public catering enterprises, health service premises; and the development of transport services and engineering communications. It is stressed in particular that the measures planned are of great social and political importance. They should be implemented with a high standard of engineering and architecture, on the basis of indepth scientific and historical studies, in an atmosphere of extensive glasnost, of the active participation of the public throughout the country and in the capital in discussing the projects.

The Central Committee Politburo has discussed and approved measures to improve the organization of the sale of goods produced by cooperatives and by citizens engaged in individual labor activity. For these purposes, the setting up of trading cooperatives is permitted; and production cooperatives, with the consent of the executive committee of the local soviets of people's deputies are permitted to open small shops, stalls and kiosks. It has been recognized as necessary to involve commission shops in the state trading network and the shops of consumers' cooperatives in the sale of the above indicated goods. For these purposes, it is also planned to form a chain of special shops within the system of the USSR Ministry of Trade and the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives. It is permitted to let individual little shops for cooperative and family contract work.

For the purposes of further developing and raising the level of scientific research in the fields of traumatology and orthopaedy and considerably improving medical aid to the population, a decision has been adopted to set up the all-union Kurgan scientific center for rehabilitation traumatology and orthopaedy. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on this matter envisages the setting up of the abovementioned center on the basis of Kurgan scientific research institute of experimental and clinical orthopaedy and traumatology. It is planned to develop a network of branches of this center in Moscow Oblast, Leningrad, Vladivostok, Volgograd, Kazan, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Omsk, Sverdlovsk and Ufa. The tasks have been determined for the construction and putting into operation of complexes for treatment and rehabilitation, laboratory buildings, clinics, social cultural, and consumer amenities. Measures were outlined aimed at widely spreading in medical practice the experience of the collective headed by Professor Yelizarov as regards the development and utilization of new and effective methods for treating patients.

The meeting considered the matter concerning serious shortcomings in the work of the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy. In the VUZ the training of experts is of low standard. Cases of crude violation of the established procedure for enrolling students have been revealed. The material and technical base has been allowed to fall into neglect. An unsatisfactory moral and psychological atmosphere has formed in the collective. The Politburo agreed to the proposal of the USSR Council of Ministers that the Azerbaijan Institute of the National Economy should be abolished. For the purposes of meeting the demands of the Azerbaijan SSR's national economy for cadres qualified in economics, the Politburo adopted a decision to set up a branch of the Leningrad Financial and Economics Institute in Baku. The USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Education has been instructed that it should raise the personal responsibility of VUZ leaders for the standards of specialist training, of educational and scientific research work, for high quality teaching cadres and the state of the material base. It was recommended that the regular certification of the country's higher educational establishments should be carried out.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed some other matters concerning domestic and foreign policy and adopted appropriate decisions on them.

**More on Plan, Budget Commissions' Session**
*PM250915 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "Year 3: Targets of Acceleration"]

[Text] The second year of the 5-year plan is into the home stretch. An intensive battle is under way for the

grain harvest. Industry is gathering pace. What sort of headstart will Soviet people pass on to year 3? How can work be conducted even more efficiently at the turning point of the 5-year plan? These questions must be reflected in the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR and USSR State Budget for 1988, which will be submitted for discussion by the forthcoming 8th Session of the 11th USSR Supreme Soviet. The achievement of new targets is the most important task for all Soviet people.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the Plan and Budget Commission and other USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities standing commissions to make a preliminary examination of the draft plan and budget in terms of all indicators in order to ensure that they accord with the 5-year plan targets and provide for the necessary growth in social production and the expansion of services to the population. The commissions are also called upon to discuss progress in fulfilling the plan in 1987 and to report on the implementation of the budget in 1986. On all the questions under examination they will draw conclusions which will be taken into consideration in the session documents.

In the light of party directives and on the basis of the tasks of enhancing the role and stepping up the responsibility of the soviets for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, the Presidium instructed the standing commissions to focus attention on ensuring full consideration for key questions of economic, scientific, and cultural development and the growth in people's prosperity when analyzing the draft plan and budget for next year.

The first plenary session of the Plan and Budget Commissions was held in the Kremlin 21 September with the participation of representatives of the other USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions.

A report on the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1988 and the progress in fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development in 1987 was delivered by N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR Gosplan.

A report was heard from B.I. Gostev, USSR minister of finance, on the draft USSR State Budget for 1988 and on the implementation of the USSR State Budget in 1986.

It was noted at the session that the statistics show that in the period that has elapsed this year high development rates have been ensured in virtually all sectors of the national economy. Nonetheless, there are still many shortcomings in the economy. In a number of sectors restructuring is being conducted slowly and has not encompassed all labor collectives. The need to fully utilize the potential of the new economic management conditions and the USSR Law on the State Enterprise (Association), to use economic leadership methods more effectively, and to be concerned to extensively develop working people's initiative and creativity was stressed.

According to the report by A.A. Khomyakov, deputy chairman of the Soviet of the Union Plan and Budget Commission, the procedure and timetable for examining the draft plan and budget for 1988, the progress of the fulfillment of the 1987 plan, and the implementation of the 1986 budget have been determined. To that end 18 joint preparatory commissions have been set up.

The session was chaired by N.I. Maslennikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Plan and Budget Commission.

Taking part in the session were R.N. Nishanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers; T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and ministry and department leaders.

Organizational sessions of the preparatory commissions were held the same day. These ratified the work plans and discussed other questions linked with the preparations for the USSR Supreme Soviet session.

**Dissidents Get Western Support for Conference**
*AU241722 Paris AFP in English 1717 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, Sept 24 (AFP)—Soviet dissidents seeking to organise an international human rights conference in Moscow said Thursday that they had received support from a number of Western human rights groups for their initiative.

At a news conference in a suburban Moscow apartment, spokesman Lev Timofeyev said the 13 organizers, including former political prisoners like himself and representatives from Armenian and Georgian groups, planned to hold the conference in the second half of November.

When they announced earlier this month that they would try to hold a conference here, the organizers said that such a meeting would create a "favorable atmosphere" for an official human rights conference proposed by Soviet authorities.

Mr. Timofeyev said that messages of support had been received from human rights groups in such countries as Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Italy and West Germany. He said that a British parliamentary group, and the U.S. Helsinki Watch group had also expressed support.

Soviet authorities had so far not replied to their request for permission to organize the conference.

## Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Personnel Changes

### Deputies Elected

*AU241214 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Sep 87 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Announcement on the Election of Deputies to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] In accordance with Article 57 of the Ukrainian SSR law on election to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet, on 6 September Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputies for individual constituencies were elected to replace those outgoing ones.

The following deputies were elected to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet:

Comrade Nikolay Mikhaylovich Golushko, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR State Security Committee, for Ruzhinskiy constituency No. 242 in Zhitomir Oblast;

and Comrade Viktor Grigoryevich Urchukin, chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers, for Komsomolskiy constituency No. 534 in Kharkov Oblast.

### Yesipenko Retires

*AU241203 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Sep 87 p 3*

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade P. Ye. Yesipenko of the duties of Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman in connection with his retirement on pension.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade V. Z. Borisovskiy of the duties of Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work in connection with his appointment as Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

### Borisovskiy Named Deputy Chairman

*AU241204 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Sep 87 p 1*

["A Decree of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to appoint Comrade Vladimir Zakharovich Borisovskiy deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. City of Kiev, 18 September 1987

Born in 1933, Vladimir Zakharovich Borisovskiy is a Ukrainian who has been a member of the CPSU since 1961. He graduated from the Kiev Polytechnical Institute in 1956 and is an electrical engineer.

He began his career in 1956 as a foreman and then was employed as a work superviser, a sector chief, and chief engineer in a specialized administration of the "Dneproelektromontazh" trust. During 1963-77, he was engaged in the party as an instructor, and as a deputy chief and then chief of an obkom department. During 1977-79, he was Dnepropetrovsk Oblispolkom deputy chairman. In 1979, he was appointed Ukrainian first deputy minister of industrial construction and in 1981, Ukrainian minister of installation and special construction work.

He is a member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and a deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

He has been awarded the October Revolution Order, two Labor Red Banner Orders, and the Badge of Honor Order. He is Honored Builder of the Ukrainian SSR, and the holder of a USSR State Prize.

## Kraykom Acts Following PRAVDA Criticism

*PM231507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 First Edition p 2*

[Unattributed article under the rubric "What Has Been Done After PRAVDA Spoke Out?": "'Whence Inertia'"]

[Text] It is reported from Khabarovsk CPSU Kraykom that the article published under the above headline (*Pravda*, 20 July) was discussed at bureau sessions of the kraykom, Jewish Autonomous Oblast Obkom, and gorkoms and raykoms.

The CPSU Kraykom Bureau deemed the critical remarks contained in the article to be valid and noted the serious shortcomings in the style and working methods of party committees and soviet organs, the CPSU Kraykom, its bureau, and the kraykom first secretary in party leadership of economic and cultural building.

Secretaries and chiefs of CPSU Kraykom departments, the obkom, and party gorkoms and raykoms are only slowly eschewing ingrained stereotypes in their work, are poorly eradicating the willful command style of leadership, are wrapped up in the examination of economic questions, and have failed to achieve a resolute switch toward political methods of work.

Sectorial departments of the party kraykom and many party committees have carried out inadequate specific organizational and political work in collectives and have failed to show proper persistence in resolutely changing the thinking of leading economic cadres and developing their initiative and independence in restructuring the running of the economy and the social sphere.

Although industrial production growth rates in the kray have virtually doubled since the start of the 5-year plan, the production and procurement of agricultural produce has increased considerably, the housing commissioning plans for 1986 and for the first 6 months of 1987 have

been overfulfilled, and the volume of consumer services to the population has increased, the results that have been achieved still do not match the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress of accelerating socioeconomic development. Certain industrial sectors (timber, wood processing, and electrical equipment) continue to work in an unstable manner and fail to fulfill their output sales plans.

There have not been any resolute changes in the work of the construction complex and the planned commissioning of many projects has not been ensured. The quality of commissioned housing is still unsatisfactory, the standard of its maintenance is low, and there are substantial shortcomings in the work of municipal services, in food supplies to the population, and in trade and consumer services.

The CPSU Kraykom Bureau has drawn up a range of measures to eradicate the shortcomings that have been noted and has told A.K. Chernyy, first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom, to place greater stress on developing the initiative and independence of workers responsible for specific areas of work in leading the kraykom apparatus, to expand collegiality in the CPSU Kraykom Bureau's work, to enhance leadership standards, and to resolutely eradicate the willful command style of leadership.

Party committees have been instructed to eradicate cases of the supplanting of soviet and economic organs, to step up organizational and political work locally, to train cadres to operate in innovative and creative ways, to show constant concern to ensure that professional skills are improved in every possible way, and to lay greater stress on developing workers' independence.

The Kraykom Bureau instructed party committees to take measures to expand glasnost, to improve the timeliness, quality, and depth of the information supplied to the population on topical and acute social questions, and to systematically listen to reports from bureau secretaries and members on their personal practical activity in restructuring and organizing work locally.

As for the cases of certain apartment blocks on Lazo Street in Khabarovsk being missed out during the election campaign and the haste in promoting Comrade Zarubin to leading work in Nikolayevsk-na-Amure, the relevant measures have been taken and party proceedings instituted against the guilty parties.

## CPSU Member Admission Procedures Viewed

*PM250921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Only the Most Worthy Must be Admitted to the Party Ranks"]

[Text] A person is admitted to the party. An emotional, totally incomparable moment! It marks a very important frontier in the life of everyone to whom the party card is entrusted. Henceforth this life will proceed in accordance with particularly strict laws—the laws of Lenin's party, which makes heightened demands on all its members. The comrades' questions are entirely natural: Are you prepared to accept new and high responsibility? Will you be an example to others? You won't let us down?

The Communists of the Likhachev Automobile Plant assembly block recently admitted lathe operator-driver Viktor Meshkov as a CPSU member. He had given an excellent account of himself during his period as a candidate. He had mastered to perfection all the operations involved in commissioning the ZIL-133GYA truck. He had frequently won the competition for the title of best worker in his profession. He is studying successfully in evening institute. He also performs a large amount of work as member of the Komsomol bureau and member of the people's control group; a sociable, responsive person. In general it was no accident that his comrades said of him: He is worthy to be a Communist!

Many such examples could be cited. Today, when restructuring is under way, the young Communists in the majority of party organizations are showing themselves to be convinced and active fighters. There is no doubt that since the 27th party congress' exactingness toward the new party recruits has been enhanced as a whole, there has been an improvement in the selection of cadre workers, kolkhoz members, and representatives of the intelligentsia who have given a good account of themselves for admission to the CPSU, and this has had an effect. People locally are increasingly resolutely abandoning the practice of the formal, mechanical regulation of admission to the party. More attention has begun to be paid to enhancing the vanguard role of CPSU members and candidate members.

But the facts attest that the practical conclusions have not yet been drawn everywhere from the instructions of the 27th congress for consolidating party ranks. The forced acceleration of their growth, haste, and an uncritical approach are still allowed in admitting new members, as is formalism in work with young Communists. In brief, many party organizations have not yet achieved a fundamental breakthrough in this respect.

The Central Committee of our party attaches paramount importance to improving the party recruitment. That is also borne out by the recently adopted Central Committee resolution "On serious shortcomings in the Tashkent Oblast party organization's work in admitting people to the party and consolidating party ranks."

The broad discussion of this document of fundamental importance and the implementation of the recommendations it has made are helping to switch attention toward the qualitative aspect of party recruitment. Thus, in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian republics the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee resolution have been examined at party committee plenums and meetings of Communists. Several positive advances have been outlined. In overcoming the

entrenched chase after the number of people admitted here, the party organizations are focusing attention on the deeper study of their political, professional, and moral qualities and are stepping up the demand on CPSU members and candidate members for fulfilling statutory requirements. Candidates have begun to be refused admission more frequently than before.

At the same time there are no grounds for complacency. In these and other party organizations a very great deal still has to be done to ensure that work on party admission complies with the lofty requirements of the times.

Where should particular attention be directed? We must eliminate more resolutely haste and lack of discrimination in forming party ranks and ensure the all-around discussion of each candidacy, with the participation of nonparty people. It still frequently happens that people do not manage to read the information on the application form before cries ring out: "We know! Admit him!" Yet on verification it turns out that they did not know the person well. Look what happens—soon they have to expel him.

For instance, that was exactly what happened at the Revda automobile association, Sverdlovsk Oblast, whose party organization had admitted taxi drivers' team leader S. Ulko as a party member. How many words of praise were addressed to him at the meeting! But now S. Ulko has been expelled from the party because his unworthy moral nature, laziness at work, and extraordinarily poor execution of social assignments had "suddenly" emerged. You ask where the members of that party organization were looking! How could they vote for such a man?

Admission to the party now takes place as a rule at open party meetings which undoubtedly complies with the CPSU rules. But often attendance at these meetings is poor and nonparty people take virtually no part in discussion. Yet there is experience of the preliminary discussion of applications for admission also being conducted at open meetings at party groups and shop party organizations. This makes it possible to take far fuller account of the labor collective's opinion.

The letters which the editorial office receives raise the question of enhancing responsibility for recommendations. Now those making recommendations are frequently not answerable at all if the party candidate member or young Communist has failed to justify people's trust. But there must unfailingly be such answerability. For instance, here is what party veteran V.B. Shanik from Stryy City, Lvov Oblast, writes: "Giving a recommendation for admission to the party means assuming great responsibility and taking charge of a person. But what if this person has let us down? That means the recommender did not know him well enough. We do have such cases. Only I cannot somehow recall an instance when those who gave recommendations were made responsible."

The letters also mention the fact that the content of recommendations must be improved in many ways. So far they are often absolutely standard and are written on the basis of a single pattern, as though they had been copied word for word. Yet people are different, after all! It is important that this should unfailingly be reflected in the recommendations so that they give a full description of a person, note not only his positive aspects, as has been done so far, but also the shortcomings toward which he should pay attention during his period as a candidate and subsequently.

According to the Party Rules the period of candidacy is a serious test for the future party member. But is that what it really is everywhere? No, you cannot say that. There is still a very large amount of formalism here. Sometimes a candidate is not even given any party assignment and gives no account of himself at all in the work of the party organization. Why do far from all party collectives hear reports on the period of candidacy and hold individual talks with candidates? These tested forms of control and education must be used better everywhere.

Sometimes rejections at the admission of candidate party members are extremely rare. Enthusiasm for the quantity of those admitted to the detriment of quality has still not been eradicated. This applies primarily to the Krasnoyarsk Kray and Kustanay, Tuva, Tselinograd, Chuvash, and several other oblast organizations where the admission rates are 50 percent higher than the average for the CPSU. The lack of real concern for improving the quality of party recruits frequently leads to the admission to the party of unworthy, immature people who have received no serious labor and ideological tempering in the collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee puts the question as follows: The present and future of Lenin's party depend on the people who join it today. The paramount criterion for admission to the party ranks should be a person's attitude toward restructuring, glasnost, criticism and self-criticism, and the process of the deepening of democracy and his practical participation in their implementation. Forming in the party's present recruits a sense of special pride for the fact that they are joining the tested detachment of Communists marching in the vanguard of revolutionary social transformations is the most important task of every party organization.

**Successes of Sobriety Campaign Noted**

*LD250921 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 25 Sep 87*

[Text] The All-Union Voluntary Sobriety Society is 2 years old today. There are now 14 million people in its ranks, enthusiasts of the sober way of life and supporters of the complete eradication of drunkenness. The struggle against this evil is being waged by almost 450,000 primary organizations and hundreds of sobriety clubs set up within workers' collectives. The movement for creating sobriety zones is expanding. The consumption of

alcohol has halved in this period. There has been a reduction in drink-related crime, road accidents, absenteeism, and losses in time at work. There have also been demographic shifts. The birth-rate is increasing; on the other hand mortality is falling. For the first time in recent years there has been an increase in average life-expectancy. The main thing that has been achieved in this period—and this is due in no small measure to the activists of the All-Union Voluntary Sobriety Society—is to substantially shake previously ingrained views on drunkenness as an inevitable and insurmountable phenomenon.

### Moscow Paper Recalls Lenin Assassination Bid

Moscow *Moskovskaya Pravda* in Russian on 18 September 1987 carries on pages 1 and 2, under the rubric "Great October. Events and People," and under the headline "Named for Vladimir Ilich" a 3,200-word feature, "prepared by plant workers and *Moskovskaya Pravda* journalists," highlighting events in the history of Moscow's electrical engineering plant named for Vladimir Ilich, beginning with the plant's establishment in 1847.

Describing events on 30 August 1918, the item contains a quotation from Lenin's speech delivered at a rally in the plant, and goes on:

"On that day, when leaving the plant, V.I. Lenin was seriously wounded by the Socialist Revolutionary Kaplan. An obelisk marks the spot where the leader's blood was shed.

"Vladimir Ilich took a long time to recover from the wound. On 6 November, only a few days after his recovery, he again called at the plant. He arrived without escort."

The feature then traces at some length events in the plant's development and its economic successes during the thirties and forties, and says:

"On 27 October 1961, on the eve of the [22d] congress, Communists N. Galkin, V. Bogdanovskiy, P. Kozlov, and M. Timofeyev from the Vladimir Ilich plant made their way to the Kremlin on a special mission. Their fellow workers had instructed them to submit to the congress presidium a resolution adopted at a plant-wide meeting:

"'Vladimir Ilich repeatedly addressed rallies and meetings at our plant. We retain in our memories the enchanting image of the workers' friend, the teacher and leader. Lenin set an inimitable example of humanitarianism, boldness, honesty... the plant collective unanimously approves the Central Committee's activity aimed at liquidating the cult of Stalin's personality and its consequences. We deem it incompatible for the sarcophagus with Stalin's body to lie next to the remains of our beloved Ilich, and we address to the supreme party organ the proposal that this sarcophagus be taken out of the great Lenin's mausoleum.' Similar proposals were submitted by collectives from other enterprises."

### Stalin Reply to Purge Victim Recalled

*PM231553 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 87 p 3*

[Article by I. Romanov, honored cultural worker of the RSFSR: "Nikolay Muralov, Soldier and General"—boldface as published]

[Excerpt] Soldier-General... There is no such military rank. But Nikolay Ivanovich Muralov was a soldier and a general.

"I assign to the Moscow Military District:

"1. Soldier N.I. Muralov as commander of Moscow Military District..." These lines—from the military department's order of 14 November 1917 signed by V. Ulyanov-Lenin, chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars, and N. Podvoyskiy, people's commissar for military and naval affairs—like a great deal of other information about the eminent revolutionary were for more than 50 years mentioned only in biographical materials on Lenin and certain official documents. At the 15th party congress in December 1927 Muralov criticized Stalin. Measures impermissible in our party, he said, have been taken against those who disagree with the policy and direction of our Central Committee. Previously in our party circle we were not reticent or afraid about criticizing even our leader Comrade Lenin. When I criticize, it means I am criticizing **my own** party in the interests of the cause, not for the sake of toadying.

In his closing speech Stalin said with regard to the speeches by Muralov and certain other congress delegates: "Allah forgive them their sins, for they know not what they are saying." After this Muralov was classed among the opposition and expelled from the ranks of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks); 10 years later he was arrested on the trumped-up charge of plotting to assassinate a government member and died tragically. [passage omitted]

### Weekly Questions Youth on Faith in Communism

*AU241005 Paris AFP in English 0951 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] Moscow, Sept 24 (AFP)—A total 20.7 per cent of Soviet youth, asked by a weekly magazine if they believed in Communism, have admitted that they did not, in a frank demonstration of "glasnost", or greater openness now tolerated in the Soviet Union.

Letters to the latest issue of the weekly *Sobesednik* (*Interlocutor*) hinted that the real figure was much higher, but that people were afraid to admit the truth. "Why incite people to lie," one letter said, adding: "we will say Yes, but we think No".

Some 10 per cent of the Soviet adult population belongs to the Communist Party.

The weekly said it had received 298 replies to a series of questions on young people's perception of Communism since January from 157 different towns across the Soviet Union.

Asked whether they believed in Communism, 51.9 per cent said "Yes", 14.6 per cent said "Yes with some doubts", 9.5 per cent said "not much" and 20.7 said "not at all".

The article said the replies, in which even those who answered "Yes" seemed to have only a "vague idea" of what Communism was, showed the need for discussions about Communism among the young.

**Management Restructuring Documents Published**
*PM240833 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 3*

[Unattributed report: "Documents on Management Restructuring"]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has brought out an anthology of documents "On the Radical Restructuring of Economic Management." It includes the USSR Law "On the State Enterprise (Association)" and the USSR Supreme Soviet Resolution "On the Procedure for Bringing into Force the USSR Law 'On the State Enterprise (Association).'"

The reader will also find resolutions adopted in line with the June (1987) CPSU Central Committee Plenum decisions:

On restructuring planning and enhancing the role played by the USSR Gosplan;

On enhancing the role played by the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology in the direction taken by scientific and technical progress in the country;

On restructuring material and technical supply and the activity of the USSR Gossnab;

On restructuring the financial mechanism and enhancing the role played by the USSR Ministry of Finance;

On restructuring the price-formation and banking system;

On measures to radically improve statistics in the country;

On restructuring the activity of ministries and departments in the material production sphere;

On improving the activity of republic management bodies;

On stepping up work to implement an active social policy and enhance the role played by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems.

The anthology of documents has been published in a mass edition.

## Economic

**'Acute' Fuel Shortage in Ulyanovsk Reported**
*LD241425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] With the increase in road goods haulage during the harvest transport season an acute lack of gasoline is being felt, although sufficient fuel is being allocated. Where does the fuel go? Our Ulyanovsk correspondent Yuriy Kolyukov reports:

[Begin recording] [Kolyukov] Long lines at rural filling stations can be seen today in all rayons of our oblast. Drivers waste valuable time waiting for fuel and often go off with half empty tanks. But owners of private vehicles ride along the roads without feeling any lack of fuel. Why? It would be rational to suppose that this was due to the good work of supply organizations of the oblast consumer association. But figures like these are alarming: For the minimum mileage of 5,000 km a vehicle needs some 350 liters of fuel a year, but only 5 liters is sold nowadays on average per vehicle. Where does the missing 345 liters come from? It is no secret to anyone: The gasoline is stolen from the state and it is stolen, note, in enormous quantity. For in the villages of Ulyanovsk Oblast there are more than 40,000 private vehicles, and if you add tens of thousands of motor boats, the figure is astronomical.

So on whom does a solution to the problem depend? I asked the chairman of Ulyanovsk Oblast Consumer Association, Valeriy Fedorovich Gruzdyev, this question.

[Gruzdyev] It does depend on us but we believe we have done our part, but to a greater extent it does depend on the agro-industrial committee. It should use its authority to make the directors face the problem, and organize orderly trade in fuel and lubricants. Some figures: First, of 295 farms that should trade in gasoline, 30 of them have refused to conclude contracts with us on delivery of gasoline for varied reasons—one of them does not have the capacity, another does not have the people to organize trade in fuel and lubricants. But even of the farms that have concluded contracts with us, one-third of them have not yet started trading in gasoline, again for the most varied and usually contrived reasons.

[Kolyukov] So, they don't want the extra trouble?

[Gruzdyev] That seems to be it. You see, we have always been short of fuel and especially now it is very dificult with fuel and lubricants, and the fact that it is pilfered and looted, to put it bluntly, is not taken account of. Take the Druzhba gasoline-powered saw, which virtually no farm does without now. Firewood has to be prepared in winter or spring, and where does the gasoline come from? From the state's pocket of course.

[Kolyukov] In liters and cubic liters.

[Gruzdyev] In liters, yes; if you think, there are 500,000 rural inhabitants, and we have about 100,000 saws, you can work it out and find out what it costs the state.

[Kolyukov] It has been worked out. The unwillingness of the oblast agro-industrial committee to organize sale of gasoline in the rural areas costs the state R5 million. That is the cost of mismanagement. [end recording]

## Conference Held on Increasing Gas Fuel Use

*PM231617 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2*

[TASS report: "CPSU Central Committee Conference"]

[Text] A conference was held at the CPSU Central Committee 18 September to discuss questions of further developing technical progress in the sphere of converting transport to use natural gas as fuel and thereby improving the atmosphere in cities and other population centers.

The conference was opened by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted the great economic and social importance of the measures being implemented in line with the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions to further improve the structure of the fuel and energy balance and reduce the proportion of oil used to produce various types of fuel. As a priority, large-scale measure it is planned to increase the national economy's use of compressed natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas as motor fuel, which is an important avenue of scientific and technical progress in transport development.

In addition to economic considerations, the conversion of transport to gas fuel is dictated by the increased need to improve the atmosphere, particularly in major cities with a large number of vehicles. Gas is the cleanest form of fuel from an ecological viewpoint.

The government has recently adopted a number of resolutions to accelerate the process of converting transport to gas fuel. However, the established targets are not being met on time and certainly not in full. The organization of transport's conversion to gas is very amateurish and haphazard. Certain ministries, departments, and party, soviet, and economic organs at local level fail to attach proper significance to resolving this important problem.

Ministers V.S. Chernomyrdin, N.A. Pugin, and V.M. Lukyanenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary V.V. Kachura, Kemerovo CPSU Obkom Secretary G.I. Savinkov, Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V.T. Saykin, RSFSR First Deputy Minister of Motor Transport A.K. Vasilyev, and other comrades took part in the discussion.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He underlined the urgent need to step up work to convert transport to gas fuel. He noted in this connection that the construction of gas-filling compressor stations is not proceeding satisfactorily, particularly in Volgograd, Kirov, Kaluga, Simferopol, Novosibirsk, Taganrog, and some other cities.

In a number of places poor use is being made of the production capacities of existing stations. They are operating at only 30 percent of capacity across the country as a whole. This is largely explained by the fact that planning and supply organs, ministries, and departments are permitting shortcomings in the distribution of bottle-gas driven vehicles and relevant equipment. This equipment is often supplied to regions where there are no gas-filling stations and no plans to build any.

The machine building ministries, particularly the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, are failing to ensure the planned production of bottle-gas driven vehicles, modular, container-transportable filling stations, and essential apparatus and automated equipment. There are also disruptions in the supply of these stations for liquefied petroleum gas and mobile gas fuel tanks for compressed gas. The inferior quality of equipment and instruments and insufficient reliability of rolling stock and gas equipment are a serious problem. There are also serious difficulties with regard to supplying motor transport with gas cylinders.

It was noted at the conference that academic and sector science play little part in resolving the tasks connected with converting transport to gas fuel and that there is no comprehensive, systematic approach to this problem. Research and design organizations are being extremely slow to create modular gas filling stations and convert railroad locomotives, river ships, and agricultural equipment to gas fuel. Insufficient attention is paid to the development of a scientifically substantiated program to rationally locate compressed and liquefied gas-filling stations for motor vehicles and to the development of effective economic levers ensuring the extensive use of gas fuel in transport.

The leaders of ministries and departments and local party and soviet organs must take exhaustive measures to expand the conversion of motor transport to gas fuel and accelerate the solution of this important economic task, which is indissolubly linked with improving the fuel and energy balance and enhancing resource saving and environmental protection.

It is primarily necessary to ensure the absolute fulfillment of plan targets for 1987 and the 5-year period as a whole with regard to building and commissioning gas-filling compressor stations, providing them with high quality equipment and apparatus, producing modern bottle-gas driven vehicles and other equipment, and creating lightweight, high-strength gas cylinders.

Particular attention should be paid to training skilled cadres to service equipment, radically improving the use of motor transport converted to gas fuel and gas-filling stations, broadening the use of mobile gas fueling units, and increasing the material incentives for enterprise and organization collectives and particularly for drivers to ensure the reliable, economical operation of gas-fueled equipment.

Local party and soviet organs must step up verification of the fulfillment of the corresponding tasks set by government resolutions and take practical measures to implement the program to convert transport to gas fuel.

USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen Yu.P. Batalin, L.A. Voronin, and B.L. Tolstykh, secretaries of union republic Communist Party central committees and obkoms, chairmen of union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, leaders of ministries, departments, industrial and transport enterprises, research organizations, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus took part in the conference.

The conference participants acquainted themselves with the work of a Moscow gas-filling compressor station and an exhibition of new types of equipment operating on compressed and liquefied gas and gas cylinder equipment.

**Readers Worried by Rumored Price Hikes**
*PM231033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 3*

[Article by Vladimir Nadein, Letters Department editor, under the rubric "Reading the Mail": "Not at Any Price"]

[Text] Much is being said now about the forthcoming reform of prices. Naturally, this is reflected also in the editorial mail.

I intend to begin this review with a letter which is not typical of responses on this topic in general. "My colleagues often discuss the forthcoming price changes," A.A. Golyamkina writes from Alma-Ata. "Almost everyone here expresses indignation. This makes me really mad. Being intelligent people, they theoretically admit that things cannot go on in the same old way. But we are all simply corroded with that stupid slogan: Stable prices, stable prices! Prices for red cabbage or canned corn have not changed in 40 years. But what is the point? Go and ask for them in a store at that stable price—and you'll get nothing but laughter in response, as if you had told a joke. Surely it really is a joke—low prices for something that you cannot buy even at high prices?"

To judge by indirect hints, A.A. Golyamkina works in a research institute or a VUZ. A. Grigoryev from Kiev has spent all his working life in a worker collective, driving a streetcar. A "tram driver," as he introduces himself in a rather old-fashioned way. "As far as I am concerned, our eternal talk about improving public transport in conditions where the few kopeks people pay for their tickets do not cover even the cost of current maintenance of the rolling stock remind me of the argument about the quickest way to fill a bottomless barrel—using a hose or a tank truck. But the simple idea that it is altogether impossible to fill a bottomless barrel simply does not cross our minds."

There are not many letters on my desk which clearly reflect the realization that the reform of the price system is not a fancy or a leadership whim, but a measure that is absolutely necessary for us all. To be precise, there are only two of them. I shall speak about them at the end. For the time being I would like to mention that all other letterwriters make no secret of their fear of the impending changes in the price system. Of course, they recall the authoritative words that the reform is being done for people's sake and in people's interests, that it will be implemented subject to the absolute condition that working peoples' living standards not decline. Many readers even quote this statement. But they invariably follow it up with their own reservations. This is how I.R. Priymak from Voronezh puts it: "We are not afraid of directives from the top. What we are afraid of are the anonymous officials who translate general guidelines into the language of specific instructions. Experience in the last few decades proves that it is they who always have the last word."

If we are to speak of what it is that annoyed people more than anything else over "the last few decades" and sometimes still annoys them, it is not price hikes as such but the method by which they are carried out. "I received the latest issue of your newspaper, where I read about the increase in bread prices in Yugoslavia," S.Z. Skorodko writes from Ashkhabad. "I felt so offended, both personally and on behalf of us all. One loses count of the price increases on various types of products, especially foodstuffs, in our country over not all that long a time. This was officially announced only rarely, we often learned about it actually at the stores. Everything is getting more expensive on the quiet, furtively, while wages remain at the same old level. People are thoroughly fed up, yet you are still writing about pilferers, and about Yugoslavia..."

"There have been no official increases in prices for meat and dairy products in our country since 1962," S.I. Gleyzer from Perm Oblast recalls. "Prices for products have not changed, but how the products themselves have changed! Compare the taste of the good old sausages and today's sausages, even those made by cooperatives. They are like chalk and cheese. But none of us has read anywhere any reports of changes in methods of making butter, soured cream, cheese, or sausage. What is this if not a concealed price increase?"

Many readers are of the opinion that the desire to conduct their business in secret is typical of almost all departments. But price changes, because of their natural unpopularity, take place in an atmosphere of particular secrecy. Muscovite I.T. Sidorenkov recalls an episode almost 10 years ago involving the increase of gasoline prices. It coincided with the publication of an issue of the journal *Za Rulem* (Issue No 8, 1981). Replying to an editorial office question regarding "rumored price increases," A. Diorditsa, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Prices at the time, officially announced that such an increase would be inappropriate in view of the fact that, as he said, personal automobiles consumed only 5 percent of gasoline produced in the

country. "You journalists have so often scotched rumors which have subsequently proved perfectly true that now we believe the rumors rather than you," I.T. Sidorenkov sums up.

Rumors, and the uselessness of approaching local authorities about them, are the topic of a letter from S.T. Avdeyenko and A.N. Petrenko, residents of Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy. "Since 1 August all meat products—cured meats, meat, and chicken—and vegetable oils have suddenly disappeared from our city. There were rumors that the price of meat would soon go up anyhow. The city is literally seething, passions are at boiling point. We telephoned the chief of our gorkom's Industrial Department and asked him to clarify the situation. He said that, first, the city has failed to fulfill its plan and therefore the city was punished by confiscation of its stocks for the next month. Second, prices for meat products 'will be brought in line.' We telephoned the deputy editor of our city newspaper *Sovetskoye Pridnestrovye*. He replied that 'prices will not be increased, and he knows nothing about the meat.'"

B.B. Igolnikov from Saratov Oblast also blames mainly the journalists: "Had you not lost touch with life, you would have thrown all your energy into explaining everything that is going to be done to prices. I personally do not believe that people in our country can double or treble food prices just like that, for no good reason. There will probably be some sort of compensation or something along those lines. But tell us, for Christ's sake, don't let people suffer in ignorance!"

"Is it true that prices of all products will go up soon?", G.V. Paletskaya from Novosibirsk asks. "Over the last few years prices of everything here, except for matches, have gone up several times. There are five in our family (three teenage children), with an average monthly income of R300 before deductions. Expenditure matches income: We dress and eat modestly. It is impossible to buy products at state prices in Novosibirsk, and cooperative prices are no lower than market prices. So sometimes you buy a couple of peaches for the kid and he simply has no idea how to eat them—should he peel them or just bite into them. Prices of clothes and footwear (both children's and adults') have also gone through the roof, they are already higher than prices of imported articles, and the quality is bad. A pair of boots costing R160 does not last even one whole season. Can you really buy a second pair?..."

"Our polyclinic was recently addressed by a lecturer from the 'Znaniye' Society, and he announced officially that prices for foodstuffs will increase 100 percent as of 1 January 1988. So these are no longer rumors. The USSR State Committee for Prices is already 'working on it.' What are we to do? My husband is an engineer, his salary is R130. I work as a nurse and intend to enroll in a medical institute this year. We have a young daughter, 2 years old. How are we to live later on when even now we can only just make ends meet: Almost all our money goes on food. The restructuring in which we had such great faith has turned out to be different. I am not giving my surname because I'll be fired from work and then will have absolutely nothing to give my child to eat."

I read this letter from Kaliningrad with a feeling of understandable sorrow. Not, of course, because I shared the letterwriter's fear of being fired. The mail in the last few years has simply not contained any such reports. The problem, in my view, is that the standard of explanatory work in Kaliningrad Oblast is hardly lower than anywhere else. By no means everyone understands that the reform of the price system, in its concept, is fundamentally different from price increases. But there are no clear explanations, rumors abound, and the nurse is gripped by fear. Along with teachers, engineers, weavers, tram drivers...

In addition to them all—tens of millions of pensioners. Allow me to refrain from abundant quotations, because the reasons for elderly people's concern are perfectly obvious. I will cite just one sentence. It is not even a sentence, but simply a signature at the end of one letter: "I.L. Nikolayev, veteran of two wars, 41 years' work service, pension of R62."

I want to end with the two letters which I have already mentioned.

N.T. Istomina from Krasnoyarsk Kray: "I am 46 years old. I work in an accounts office, every single ruble counts, and this is why I often stand in lines, and lines here are so long that you have plenty of time to ponder. So I believe that the reform of the price system must be implemented boldly, resolutely, and comprehensively. Otherwise, if bread prices go up, the people get upset and the goals are not achieved because mixed feed for livestock is still more expensive. If I was asked where social equality begins, I would say: It begins at the point where stores have everything. Only then will we know what things cost and how we are living. As things are, theoretically I can still survive on my wages, but in practice I have to darn my stockings three times over."

I.I. Stankevich from Krasnodar Kray: "Only glasnost and public monitoring at every step are capable of preventing our officialdom from exercising its customary habit of solving at people's expense the problems created by its own inefficient management. The fact that the price system in our country is totally useless is clear to anyone who exercises his brain at all. But something else is not all that clear: What is to be done to ensure that capital repairs are not entrusted to those who produced the slipshod work in the first place?"

## Machine Building Sector Development Viewed

*PM181531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial: "Foundation of Industrial Renewal. Overcoming Laggardness in the Development of Machine Building"]

[Text] Today there is no need to convince anyone that machine building plays the key role in renewing the country's entire production potential and in retooling

every sector of the national economy. This is the basis, the foundation of economic renewal.

The 27th party congress adopted a decision on the priority, accelerated development of the machine-building complex in the 12th 5-Year Plan and on bringing the most important machinery, equipment, and instruments up to the highest world standards over the next 6-7 years. The task was set of creating in machine building a highly efficient and mobile scientific and production potential capable of satisfying the national economy's needs for the most modern equipment. Soviet machine building has never before resolved such large-scale tasks.

How is the plan being fulfilled? Products have begun to be renewed more quickly, and the modernization program for machine-building enterprises themselves is being fulfilled more actively. But, on the whole, an extremely unsatisfactory and alarming situation is taking shape. The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports that in the space of 8 months the machine-building complex has come to owe customers products worth more than R1.7 billion. All the machine-building ministries are failing to fulfill delivery plans. The lag behind the plan is increasing from month to month. The rate of increase in production this year is not only failing to ensure the preferential development of the complex but has even proved substantially lower than for industry as a whole. The plan is not being fulfilled with regard to labor productivity growth, profits, lower prime costs...

The situation did not improve in August, despite the measures being taken. The plan was fulfilled with regard to just 8 of the 29 most important kinds of machine-building products which the State Statistics Committee takes into account on a current basis. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry is still wrecking the plan with regard to production of large electric machines and AC electric motors; the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry with regard to metal-cutting machine tools; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building with regard to rolling equipment, mainline diesel locomotives, and freight and passenger cars; the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building with regard to equipment for the chemical industry, oilfield equipment, and equipment for processing polymer materials; the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building with regard to machinery and equipment for livestock raising and feed production; and the Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building with regard to excavators. In many cases the arrears as regards production of basic kinds of products have even increased. This has put many customer enterprises in all spheres of the national economy in a difficult position.

Machine tool building is the holy of holies of technical progress. It has been set the task of outstripping machine building at a redoubled pace with regard to many parameters and more quickly increasing production of modern means of production. But there has not yet been any progress here. Customer enterprises which are being modernized are awaiting from machine tool builders machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, flexible production modules, and modern tools. But in the sector more than half the enterprises producing metal-cutting machine tools failed to fulfill the plan in August. Leaders, party organizations, and all labor collectives in this sector must be aware of the consequences of further laggardness and rectify the situation.

Today any technological equipment, machine tool, or machine without an electronic "filling" is just a heap of metal. Electronics and computer technology are becoming an inalienable component of the overwhelming majority of machine-building products. But enterprises of the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems are greatly in arrears to their customers, including machine-building sectors. This ministry fails to fulfill the plan for production of program control devices for all kinds of technological equipment. This means that, even being manufactured by other enterprises, it cannot be commissioned and acts like a dead weight. Leningrad's "Elektronmash" Science-and-Production Association, Nevinnomyssk's "Kvant" Association, and Tomsk's "Kontur" Association fail particularly frequently to deliver such program devices. It is time the ministry leadership, local party organs, the labor collectives of these enterprises themselves, and their leaders finally found ways to eliminate laggardness and enhanced the reliability and quality of their so essential products.

A sizable number of leaders of machine-building enterprises are inclined to account for the protracted period of failings and laggardness by pleading objective causes. They name, inter alia, the imbalance between plans and the resources allocated, interruptions in deliveries on the part of subcontractors, and the strictures of state acceptance of products. Well, this might partly account for individual failures. Metalworkers at a number of enterprises of the Ministries of Ferrous and Nonferrous Metallurgy fail to fulfill deliveries of acutely essential ranges. Machine builders themselves also let each other down when supplying subassemblies—bearings, the aforementioned program control devices, electric motors, and so forth. But I believe that a considerable proportion of the causes still lie elsewhere: A large number of people still think and work in the old way both in the upper echelons of management and locally, behind the director's desk and by the machine tool.

The introduction of state acceptance really has increased the labor-intensiveness of products, lengthened their manufacturing cycle, and made new demands on production and labor organization and the standard of leadership. Yet that was only to be expected. Here people must not indulge in reminiscences about the former free-and-easy life or put their trust in future indulgences but roll up their sleeves and instill order in themselves. For this every enterprise must implement specific, well considered scientific and technical measures. For the experience of Minsk Motor Vehicle Plant, Sumi's "Elektron" Association, Dnepropetrovsk Combine Plant, and

many other enterprises and associations convincingly confirms that skillful leaders and progressive labor collectives turn the introduction of state acceptance only to the benefit of production, using it to find and eliminate various faults and shortcomings. Of course, high labor and production standards are not acquired at once. But there is no alternative, and it is necessary to study and find these standards. The times dictate this.

Every machine-building sector and every enterprise must have a long-term program of renewal and modernization. These programs exist, but, as is now coming to light, in many instances they are not being fulfilled, and people have forgotten about them in the course of everyday affairs. Yet these programs are meant to be the linchpin of all work, because it is only on the basis of the fundamental retooling of machine building itself that the latter will be able to resolve the tasks which have been set it. Ministry and enterprise party committees must place this question under strict control.

The entire machine-building complex is preparing to switch to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing next January. This is a real test of economic maturity. Every sector and every enterprise in the complex must draw up a clear action program to improve the financial position while there is still time for preparation. Economic accountability [khozraschet] does not forgive laxity or poor quality. This is evidenced by the experience of the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the Ministry of the Automotive Industry, which have gone over to the new conditions and are losing tens of millions of rubles in profits and paying big fines for delivery failures. Carelessness at the start costs dear.

Machine builders are undoubtedly capable of fulfilling the set tasks. It is a matter of honor for them to rectify the situation, eliminate laggardness, and ensure that the sector does not hold back restructuring.

## BRIEFS

### Caspian Sea Oil Found

Data relayed from space and geological prospecting on Earth have confirmed the predictions of scientists that oil and gas resources in the Caspian Sea and on its coast are impressive, said Deputy Minister of Geology Farman Salmanov. The biggest oilfield, Tengiz, is located in the northeast of the Caspian depression. in the next few years oil extraction there is to reach 50 million tons a year. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 23 Sep 87 LD]

### Computer Production Begins

Production of a new computer system, the SM-1700, has started in Vilnius. This small computer was developed by the Sigma Production Association. Several scores of this new computer system will be made in Vilnius by the end of the year. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 23 Sep 87 LD]

### Agricultural

#### Shcherbitskiy Addresses Harvest Conference

*AU240713 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Sep 87 pp 1-2*

[RATAU report: "Let Us Engage All Forces and Means to Harvest the Crop"]

[Text] As reported, on 16 September 1987 the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a republic-level selected [selektornoye] conference on questions concerning the completion of fall field works and the preparation of enterprises integrated in the agro-industrial complex for the winter season. Participating in the conference were Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members, functionaries of the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, as well as of some ministries and departments, and leaders of all the republic's oblasts, rayons, and cities.

V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, delivered a speech at the conference.

At the conference it was pointed out that, in examining ways of speeding up the completion of the harvest and the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises of the agro-industrial complex for the winter, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo recently emphasized that it was essential to carry out this work on time in order to successfully settle the food problem. Intensive work is now in progress in the fields of all the republic's oblasts.

Notwithstanding the fact that the area of winter crops to be harvested was smaller than planned, and that southern regions suffered from drought, the yields as a whole are expected to be higher than last year, and most farms, rayons, and oblasts are selling grain to the state in excess of the plan. To fulfill the plan, it is very important to gather corn grain on the entire area sown and without losses.

Highly disturbing, however, is the rate of harvesting last crops and selling them to the state. The volume of work still to be done in all oblasts is large and time is scarce. What makes things more complicated is the fact that the weather is expected to deteriorate soon and there will be the possibility of frost. Party organizations, administrative and economic organs must concentrate all their forces and resources on the decisive sectors of the fall complex.

Meanwhile, a number of farms in Chernigov, Sumy, Ternopol, Crimean, and Zaporozhye Oblasts still have not threshed millet, buckwheat, rice, lupine, and sorghum on the entire area. Operations have to be organized in such a way as to complete the harvest of late

crops within the next few days.

As far as corn for grain is concerned, it is now essential to examine once again all fields, to determine their conditions, the methods of harvesting and storing, and to act in such a way as to harvest the crop on time. If need be, the cobs have to be gathered even by hand, but losses must not be permitted. The organization of the harvest requires particular attention in Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Kirovograd, Vinnitsa, and Cherkassy Oblasts, which have to sell more than 1 million metric tons of corn to the state each.

The rate of grain procurement has to be increased, too. Zaporozhye, Lvov, and Kherson Oblasts have thus far failed to meet the targets for the sale of early grain crops, while Voroshilovgrad, Vinnitsa, and Kharkov Oblasts are slow in procuring groats.

In each rayon and—what is important—at each farm the overall grain yields and fodder must be reexamined and every chance has to be used to sell additional amounts of grain in excess of the plan or to deliver it for barter.

The sugar beet harvest is not processing smoothly either. Since the plants were developing slowly this year, sugar refineries have begun their operations a week later than usual. All this requires us to speed up the rate of digging and hauling. Unfortunately, this is not being done yet.

A similar situation has emerged with the sunflower harvest. This work has been started in Voroshilovgrad, Donetsk, Poltava, and Kharkov Oblasts. The yields are rather good. This makes it possible to fulfill the plan for the sale of seeds to the state. But if there are delays in the sunflower harvest, heavy losses may be incurred.

The amount of potatoes dug thus far in the republic as a whole is 50 percent smaller than last year. The lag in potato digging is particularly large in Sumi, Chernigov, Poltava, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

Vegetables are now abundant in the fields everywhere. However, because of the shortage of labor and transportation, vegetable gathering and selling are progressing slowly in Nikolayev, Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, and other oblasts. Compared with the corresponding period in 1986, the arrears exceed 500,000 metric tons. If the rate of gathering and purchasing is not doubled or trebled, the stocks required for the winter will not be provided. There are delays in shipments of vegetables from a number of oblasts to the union and the republic stocks. There are delays in vegetable shipments to Moscow from Odessa, Rovno, Chernigov, Khmelnitskiy, Ternopol, Chernovtsy, and Zhitomir Oblasts, and to Kiev from Donetsk, Voroshilovgrad, Nikolayev, and Crimean Oblasts.

Rural and urban raykoms, rayispolkoms and gorispolkoms must mobilize all their labor resources to sharply speed up the rate of harvesting.

It is essential to organize the work of kolkhoz peasants, sovkhoz workers, students and pupils of technical schools, to engage extra people and transport in the cities and rayon centers, particularly on Saturdays and Sundays, and to provide them with the proper conditions for highly productive work. For enterprises and organizations participating in harvest operations what matters is not the number of people whom they have to supply, but the amount of work to be done.

What matters is to complete the shipments of vegetables and potatoes to the all-union stocks by 15 October, and to gather and store all produce by the end of October.

It is important to improve trade in fruit and vegetables, to reduce lines outside the stores, and to organize fruit and vegetable markets every Saturday and Sunday.

Much attention has to be paid to the procurement of potatoes. Organizations procuring potatoes in northern regions must shortly send enough means of transport to haul potatoes to railroad stations. All potatoes dug have to be dried, and the quality of potatoes shipped to the consumers integrated in the all-union stock, as well as to the republic's industrial centers has to be good. All possibilities and means, including those of industrial enterprises, have to be used for this purpose. A maximum amount of potatoes has to be purchased from the population.

Pains are to be taken to speed up preparations for the 1988 crop. Whereas for the most part winter crop sowing is progressing on schedule, there are big delays in fallow plowing. By mid September, only 10-15 percent of the scheduled area was plowed in Khmelnitskiy, Vinnitsa, Dnepropetrovsk, Zhitomir, and Kiev Oblasts. Union-level organs have settled the problem of fuel supplies for the needs of agriculture in a positive way, and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes will also be given assistance with motor vehicles. What economic leaders need is more efficiency and good organization.

The conference paid particular attention to the provision of livestock with feed. Last spring, which was late, showed once again that wintering under normal conditions was only possible when each farm had in store at least 21 quintals of coarse and juicy feed units per conventional head of cattle.

This task is correct and feasible. Wherever it has been done on time, there are good results. In Zhitomir Oblast, for example, grass was cut in a well organized manner, hay, haylage, and silage were stored well, and there are quite a few farms which are close to the aforesaid index. Feed stocks have been replenished at the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Kiev, Rovno, Ternopol, and Cherkassy Oblasts.

Many leaders, however, did not learn anything last winter. The hay stocks per cow at farms in Vinnitsa, Nikolayev, Kirovograd, Kharkov, and Dnepropetrovsk Oblasts are below 1 metric ton. Zakarpatskaya, Sumi, Kherson, and Odessa Oblasts have fulfilled the plan for haylage storing only 69-89 percent. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Ivano-Frankovsk, Khmelnitskiy, and Chernovtsy Oblasts have fulfilled the plan for ensilaging less than 50 percent.

All this is evidence that many farms have failed to take exhaustive steps to increase the production of fodder, have failed to make use of all reserves and possibilities, and personal responsibility for these matters has declined.

The time has come to bring in root vegetables for feed. This campaign will not brook any delay. In the meantime, in Zhitomir, Zakarpatskaya, and Ternopol Oblasts it has not even been started.

To increase fodder stocks, in the time left till the end of the season it is essential to gather straw, to bring in the yields of secondary sowings, and to store sunflower heads, corn stacks, sugar beet leaves, and vegetable waste.

To improve the quality of fodder in the process of ensilaging, wide use has to be made of chemical preserving substances and biological and nitrogen-containing admixtures. The energy-saving technology of preserving moist corn groats has to be applied everywhere.

It is essential to prepare fodder shops and fodder kitchens in good time, and to use only prepared feed. The leaders of Kiev, Kharkov, Voroshilovgrad, and Sumi Oblasts have been admonished for delays in preparing stockbreeding facilities for the winter season. In these oblasts only 86 percent of the fodder shops and fodder kitchens have been prepared for the season.

The conference noted that the situation in stockbreeding continued to be strained and complex. Milk production in the first 8 months, compared with the same period of 1986, declined. The largest decline occurred in Nikolayev, Kirovograd, Zaporozhye, and Odessa Oblasts. At farms in Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovsk, Rovno, Sumy, and Kherson Oblasts milk yields per cow have not exceeded the 1986 level, and in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, they have even sunk. There is no justification for Voroshilovgrad and Kharkov Oblast farms which had reduced milk yields last week.

It was emphasized that the production and procurement of milk has always been and continues to be regarded as an index of organizational work performed in stockbreeding, particularly by farm and rayon leaders.

There are at present real possibilities of raising the daily per-cow milk yields compared with 1986, and of exceeding the 1986 level of cow productivity and overall milk yields in the next 2-3 weeks.

Much attention is to be paid to meat production and meat sales to the state. It is disturbing that, in a number of oblasts, the weight of cattle on delivery has declined. Overall gains in weight have fallen sharply at farms in Kirovograd, Nikolayev, Voroshilovgrad, and Zaporozhye Oblasts. In August the trend reached the point at which some rayons in Kirovograd Oblast were selling cattle weighing less than 250 kilograms each. Of course, this must not be permitted. In order to completely fulfill the 1987 plan for meat delivery to the union-republic stock and to raise the level of supplies to the population, it is essential to significantly improve the organization of cattle breeding and fattening not only at kolkhozes and sovkhozes, but also at individual holdings of the population and at subsidiary farms of enterprises. Pains are to be taken to increase the number of animals and poultry kept by individuals, and to provide them with feed.

A great deal depends on the successful work of stockbreeding farms in the winter season. Meanwhile, many farms in Sumi, Donetsk, Kharkov, and Rovno Oblasts are still late in repairing stockbreeding premises and technological equipment. Exhaustive measures have to be taken to resolutely improve the situation, to mobilize all material, technical, and human resources, and to engage industrial enterprises in this.

A great effort must be made to staff stockbreeding farms, and provide appropriate living conditions for the personnel. The success of any enterprise depends on people, and thus solicitude for them should figure prominently with the party committees.

In preparing for the winter, it is necessary to see once again that the food industry and processing enterprises are ready for operations, and to fully provide them with raw materials, fuel, water, and electricity.

The repair of deep freezes at meat combines has to be completed shortly. As a matter of fact, omissions are evident in this respect, particularly in Odessa, Sumi, Khmelnitskiy, Ternopol, and other oblasts.

With the package of measures to be taken in order to complete fall field work and prepare for the winter, the party committees and administrative and economic organs must keep the development of the social sphere firmly under control.

In this connection, it is important to fulfill the plan for commissioning and repairing houses, preschool establishments, hospitals, clubs, and other facilities in the countryside, and to provide the population with fuel and the necessary foodstuffs.

To accomplish these tasks well, party organizations, local soviets, oblast agro-industrial committees, and rayon agro-industrial associations must do more to mobilize people. A great deal depends on them, and they bear great responsibility.

All party committees are expected to be efficient and enterprising always, to show a sense of responsibility for the matter at hand, and to bear in mind the political and social consequences of what they do. In this work, each party member is expected to set an example for all and in every respect.

Oblast and rayon leaders and members of obkom, gorkom, and raykom bureaus must now be out in the field, with the labor collectives. They must organize specific undertakings and must bear responsibility for them.

The press, radio, and television must be activated to widely and clearly highlight the progress made in the harvest and other operations. People should know what the situation is and what is being done to improve food supplies for the population.

Reports on the progress made in the fall field work and preparations for the winter were delivered by V. M. Kavun, Zhitomir Obkom first secretary; A. P. Sazonov, Zaporozhye Obkom first secretary; M. M. Kushnerenko, Kherson Obkom first secretary; I. K. Lutak, Cherkassy Obkom first secretary; N. K. Zadoya, Dnepropetrovsk Obkom second secretary; and A. S. Myakota, Poltava Oblispolkom chairman.

The conference commissioned the Ukrainian State Agro-Industrial Committee, Ministry of Grain Products and other ministries and departments to examine and to take operational measures to speed up the rate of harvesting and procuring the crop, and to ensure that the population is steadily supplied with food.

### State Statistics Committee Reports Figures

*LD232323 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] Reports from the most varied areas of the country recounting the difficulties facing farmers at harvest time this autumn keep arriving in the editorial room. Throughout last week, the showers that hit the Baltic coast, Belorussiya, the Non-Chernozem Zone, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan were heavy. The equivalent of three monthly rainfall rates have been recorded in many fields since the beginning of September.

What is the situation like now? That can be surmised from the data we received from the USSR State Committee on Statistics. By early this week, grain crops had been harvested from 91 million hectares nationwide. One-sixth of the total grain crop is still to be harvested, which is significantly more than, for example, last year over the same period of time.

In the past few days, work has been most intensive in Kustanay Oblast; in Altay; and in the Tselionograd, Orenburg Oblast. A considerable volume of work have been done there.

The area where corn for grain has been threshed has exceeded 500,000 hectares. Harvesting was started with a considerable delay.

Farms in the southern Ukraine are beginning to thresh rice. Sunflowers have been sown nationwide on more than 4 million hectares. Last year, by the beginning of the last 10 days of September more than half of the total crop had been harvested. Now, only 10 percent has been harvested.

Potatoes are still undug over a large area; they have been harvested from less than half of the total acreage.

The statisticians' report also quotes figures on the procurement of feed. In terms of feed units, somewhat less has been procured than last year. At the same time, hay harvesting has been conducted on a smaller area than by the same date in September last year. That gap amounts to about 1,500,000 hectares.

Despite the fact that the current harvesting is so hard, the farmers do not forget the sowing of winter crops. That work has now shifted to the southernmost areas, and its rate is similar to last year's. About a quarter of the total acreage allotted to winter crops remains to be sown.

The plowing of fallow land by the farms is conducted significantly slower than over the past few years. That is also associated with the considerable excess of moisture in the fields. Only a third of the total acreage has so far been plowed.

### Additional Figures

*LD232327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Sep 87*

[Text] According to information supplied by the USSR State Committee on Statistics, as of 21 September, cereals and legumes in the country's fields had been threshed in 83 percent of the sown area. Potatoes have been lifted from 1.3 million hectares. That is about half of the planted area.

### Threshing Near Completion Despite Rain

*LD241317 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] The Soviet Board of Statistics [as heard] reports crops have been threshed on 83 percent of this country's fields. The yield in most areas is good, but the harvesting has been conducted in extremely harsh weather conditions, especially in eastern regions. Heavy rain has seriously interfered with field work. In many cases slush brought farm machines to a standstill. Additional harvesting equipment is being moved to the east, where one-third of crop fields are situated. Thousands of townspeople are helping the farmers. Harvesting continues round the clock.

### 'Substantial' Grain Harvest Reported

*LD240606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 24 Sep 87*

[Text] As the USSR State Statistics Commission reports, grain and pulse crops, except corn, have been reaped from over 96 million hectares. Preparations for autumn plowing and winter crop sowing are underway. Sunflower has been threshed from one-tenth of the area, and sugar beet has been lifted from more than 500,000 hectares.

Reports coming in from most areas speak of a substantial harvest; many oblasts have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Purchases of it continue.

## Oblasts Meet Grain Sales Plan

### Voroshilovgrad

*AU241202 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 19 Sep 87 p 1*

[RATAU report: "To State Granaries"]

[Excerpts] Voroshilovgrad Oblast farmers have fulfilled the plan for selling grain to the state. They have delivered to state granaries 660,000 metric tons of grain. Nearly 100,000 metric tons of valuable and strong wheat have been sold. [passage omitted]

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fully provided themselves with seeds and feed grain. The oblast's rural toilers intend to deliver an additional 60,000 metric tons of grain to state graneries.

### Penza Oblast

*PM250959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Sep 87 p 1*

[TASS report: "Plan Fulfilled"]

[Excerpt] Penza, 22 Sep—Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Penza Oblast sold their first tonnes of grain in excess of the plan to the state today. The country's granaries have received 900,000 tonnes of grain. [passage omitted]

### Belorussia Exceeds Target

*PM251001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1*

[TASS report: "Grain Sales Plan Fulfilled"]

[Excerpts] Belorussian SSR—Agricultural workers in the Belorussian SSR have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. A total of 1,694,400 tonnes of grain have been sent to the country's granaries, as against the planned figure of 1.5 million tonnes.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Brest Oblast have dispatched 234,000 tonnes to procurement centers, those in Gomel Oblast 263,500 tonnes, those in Grodno Oblast 265,100 tonnes, those in Minsk Oblast 384,900 tonnes, and those in Mogilev Oblast 285,600 tonnes. Farms have fully provided themselves with seeds. [passage omitted]

Belorussian grain growers are nearing the end of the harvest. Grain sales to the state continue.

## Altay Kray Grain Harvest Progress Reported

*PM250955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Sep 87 p 1*

[Report by correspondent A. Torichko: "From the Altay Fields"]

[Text] Barnaul, 24 Sep—We need just four fine days, A.B. Mishin, deputy chairman of the Altay Kray agro-industrial committee, said with a sigh. We have less than 300,000 hectares of crops out of 4.25 million left to thresh.

To bring in the harvest completely and to prevent losses the Altay rural workers are not waiting for good weather but are harvesting the grain using all known methods and means right up to cutting by hand.

Nor is the exertion of labor slackening on the grain threshing floors. The sorting and laying in of seeds and the shipment of grain to the state is continuing. Of the 3.16 million tonnes which the Altay grain growers have pledged to lay into the motherland's granaries this year over 2.7 million tonnes of high-quality grain have already been dispatched to the elevators.

## Gosagroprom Official on Grain Sale Incentives

*PM250855 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Sep 87 p 1*

[Interview with A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, conducted by own correspondent V. Shchurov under the "Weekend Interview" rubric: "Above-Plan Grain"—first paragraph is TRUD introduction]

[Text] The preferential sale of resources to kolkhozes and sovkhozes supplying above-plan grain to the state is promoting intensive, shock labor by grain harvesters during harvesting. Our correspondent V. Shchurov asked A.P. Lyapchenkov, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], to discuss this new form of incentive.

[Shchurov] Anatoliy Petrovich, what can the farms which sell above-plan grain to the state expect this year?

[Lyapchenkov] They can expect to get the equipment and material they need without having to wait their turn. A special fund has been set up at the USSR Gosagroprom for this purpose which comprises 13,000 wheeled tractors, 22,000 other vehicles, 500,000 cubic meters of sawn lumber, 1 million tonnes of cement, and 100 million standard slate tiles. Regional normatives determine the minimum delivery that entitles farms to purchase these resources. Moreover, a competition has been announced in which people will be offered incentives for achieving the highest indicators in grain sales. Here some 2,000 automobiles and 3,000 buses await the winners, who, by the way, will be determined by local agro-industrial committees. All the goods involved are extremely scarce—which is the best possible incentive.

It is no secret that until quite recently plans were quite often overfulfilled by virtue of heavy pressure—in the rayon's interests the best farms were forced to supply grain both for themselves and their neighbors. But what did the pacesetters get from this? Topping up of their bank account, which it was very difficult to convert into required resources. Now economic levers rather than "pressure" are being used.

[Shchurov] Nevertheless, some people still hold back grain at the threshing floor, which could entail losses in rainy weather.

[Lyapchenkov] Lack of trust is probably to blame here. Last year the new incentives were already in force, but not all farms received what was due to them under the

normatives. Why? Scarce goods are scarce goods, and we were allocated certain goods in quantities considerably below our needs, namely, slate, automobiles, and dump trucks. Delays on the part of local organs in collecting requests from farms did not help the matter either. Goods began to be supplied to them only when the harvest was long gone.

Administrative shortcomings also did a good deal of harm. Some agro-industrial committees took it upon themselves to allocate resources from the special fund as they saw fit and misdirected equipment and construction materials. Thus, the grain growers at Rybinskiy Rayon's "Nalobinskiy" Sovkhoz, Krasnoyarsk Kray, for example, which supplied 2,000 tonnes of above-plan grain, were shortchanged, receiving only one-fourth of their goods entitlement. This also occurred in Kustanay and Tula Oblasts.

[Shchurov] Losing people's trust is easy, regaining it more difficult. Grain growers obviously need guarantees...

[Lyapchenkov] Conclusions have been drawn from last year's lesson. The cases of bureaucracy have received a principled assessment at the country's Gosagroprom Collegium. The culprits have been punished and the farms that missed out are having their shortfall made up. Justice shows it is necessary to go on encouraging those who deserve it.

Questions of supply are now being resolved much more promptly. We have, for example, supplied some resources out of the special fund to oblasts in advance. That is to say, some farms purchased vehicles immediately on shipping above-plan grain—this is the best incentive for getting grain to the elevators. Some farms, but it should be many. This requires help from Gossnab, which at present is slow in determining the enterprises which are to supply construction materials.

But grain growers are particularly pleased by changes in the structure of the special fund. In the light of requests, the number of "Kirov" tractors, for which there was little demand, has been halved. On the other hand, there are now 4,400 more of the extremely scarce "UAZ" and "MMZ" vehicles than last year. Additional resources to provide the same form of incentives for the above-plan sale of oil-seed crops have been allocated. In short, a further step benefitting skillful, hardworking farmers has been taken, and it will be paid for out of grain.

### Harvest Status, Potato Problems Reviewed

*PM241424 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 1*

[V. Kovalevskiy "Agricultural Review": "In the Potato Fields"]

[Excerpts] The USSR State Committee for Statistics reports: By 21 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been threshed on 89.8 million hectares, which is 83 percent of the sown area. Corn had been harvested on 14.6 million hectares, including 506,000 hectares of corn for grain. Potatoes had been dug on 1.3 million hectares—48 percent of the plantations.

How do things stand in the country's potato fields, which occupy nearly 3 million hectares? Should we believe the sudden rumors (readers ask about this in their letters) that "this winter we will be without potatoes"?

It is true that the situation in the potato plantations, as well as in the grain areas, is difficult today. Potato harvesting combines stuck in the mud, roads that have turned into mud or been washed away—that is the typical picture you can see on the majority of potato farms. They are having to gamble on manual labor and bring in a large number of workers from enterprises, students, and schoolchildren. [passage omitted]

The first task is to reduce as far as possible the losses of tubers during harvesting and storage. Very strict demands are made as regards the laying in of potatoes—strictly according to varieties, with no unnecessary transshipment operations, making maximum use of containers.

The measures are justified—the produce, once grown, cannot be allowed to fail to reach our tables, to remain in the ground or, even worse, to become unusable when already in the storehouses because of careless or simply unskillful storage. It is paradoxical: We scrupulously figure up the yield per hectare and give the farmer incentives for every above-plan quintal of output, yet we do not take much trouble to figure up the losses. How many potatoes are lost during harvesting, transportation, and storage—in answer to this question the farmer shrugs his shoulders, as a rule. Yet it is a great many, an intolerable quantity!

This year's difficult harvest has once again highlighted this problem and again made us realize that it is not enough simply to grow the "second bread"—it is necessary to deliver it promptly to reliable, well equipped storehouses and observe all the rules for handling the tubers in the so-called treatment period. [passage omitted]

...The harvesting and procurement of potatoes continues. The highest yield of tubers was obtained in Belorussia—some 200 quintals per hectare. But here too the pace of the harvesting is held back by the rain. This year much hope is pinned on the cooperative workers, who should make use of that important reserve, purchases of potatoes from the population. The increase in the purchase price from 12.5 kopeks per kg to 20 kopeks has, of course, made the cooperative workers' lives easier. But practice shows that in a fall like this one, additional incentives are needed—for instance, the sale of sought-after goods to the population in return.

So will we be without potatoes this year, or not? Is the talk of a coming potato shortage justified, or not? I put this question to A. Serdyukov, chief of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee subdepartment for the production of potatoes, fruit, and vegetable produce.

"Let us look at the figures," he replied. "The potato fields will produce almost the same harvest as in past years. The quantity of potatoes that will go for the food needs of the urban population will also remain the same—10-11 million tonnes. There will be no shortage. Storage difficulties, yes. Therefore we urgently recommend: If there is the possibility of storing tubers at home—in a cellar or on a balcony—do not neglect it. Lay in potatoes now, today, help us to unburden our bases."

So the conclusion is clear: The agro-industrial complex is doing everything in its power. But each one of us should put his own shoulder to the wheel.

### 'Extreme' Situation in Grain Harvest Seen

PM231429 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Trud* in Russian on 20 September 1987 front-pages a 2,000-word feature comprising an editorial introduction and three reports under the general heading "Decisive Hour of the Harvest." The editorial introduction reads:

"There are moments in a country's life when the long sequence of everyday events suddenly gives way to the most urgent need to mobilize and pool all one's efforts to resolve a single task, the most important present-day task. Time and again we say that the Food Program is a nationwide cause, and this slogan has now acquired the most concrete form. The crop, which took such intensive work to grow, must be harvested as quickly as possible before the onset of the cold weather, which, the forecasters warn, could appear suddenly any day now. This is a problem not only for those combine operators who are in the fields day and night waiting for an hour of fine weather, and not only for the drivers busy transporting grain, vegetables, and root crops. Each worker in the agro-industrial complex—at the threshing floor, the elevator, or the repair workshops—is now called upon to work in full awareness of the fact that the situation is extremely tense. Help is required from city dwellers, particularly on the potato and vegetable farms. The paramount duty of trade union organizations is to ensure that everyone working in the fields during these days of foul weather has good working and living conditions."

The feature continues with a report by TASS Observer D. Smirnov under the heading "Producing Grain Despite the Bad Weather." It reads in full as follows:

"Every second loaf on our table is a generous gift from the virgin land granaries in the east of the country. The country receives approximately one-half of its procured grain from there. Where does the rest come from? Strong and valuable strains of wheat, rich in protein and gluten, ripen in the climate of the steppes. That selfsame wheat produces flour of a special quality—high-grade baking flour, which produces the lightest white loaves.

"Good ears of grain formed in the krays of the transformed virgin lands this year but were 2-3 weeks late in ripening. Severe weather has befallen the grain fields. In some places the cloud-filled sky seemed to fall in endless rain. But now night frosts are already creeping up on us. Very cold arctic winds are threatening even colder weather and snow.

"In brief, the situation is extreme, possibly more acute than it has ever been. A recent CPSU Central Committee Politburo session viewed the situation concerning the end of the field work as exceptionally tense. The resolution adopted stressed the need to carry out urgent, exhaustive measures to improve the situation as quickly as possible. The fact is that by no means all farms or all links in the harvest production line were prepared for the impudent tricks of the elements. They did not manage to anticipate the situation in good time or appreciate its urgency everywhere. A lack of thought, delay, sometimes even carelessness took their toll. But now is not the time for criticism, everyone has but one great task—to produce grain despite the bad weather. Because the time for action is almost over: In some rayons only days remain before the really ruinous bad weather sets in.

"By mid-September about 20 million hectares of grain remained unharvested in the region. The amount of unharvested grain varied greatly in the oblasts and rayons. In Kazakhstan's northern oblasts, for example, around one-third of the crop had not been touched, while in Altay Kray the figure was one-fifth and in Omsk Oblast the combines have already left the fields.

"There have been many examples of selfless work, flexibility, and coordinated actions in the harvest in the virgin lands. Thousands of skilled field workers and contract teams and links have already won the battle for grain. But many farms and rayons needed emergency help, a call which collectives of industrial enterprises and institutions immediately answered. Clearly, it is only in that way, by the coordinated efforts of all the people, that disaster can be averted, the crop saved from serious losses, and the satisfactory state of our food reserves thus guaranteed."

A further warning about the harvest situation is given in the introduction to correspondent Yu. Logachev's report "Mobilizing All Reserves," which is datelined Chelyabinsk Oblast. He writes:

"An extremely critical situation with the harvest has occurred in Chelyabinsk oblast as a result of the unfavorable weather. It has rained almost every day in September. By mid-month only 40 percent of the crop had been threshed. Just 20 percent of the potatoes and 35 percent of other vegetables had been harvested. Almost 500,000 hectares of grain have been harvested and are lying in windrows. The grain is germinating because of the high moisture content, which is leading to large losses in what was not a rich crop anyway. There is much work to be done on the feed-producing lands."

The final report in the feature is "No Time For Complacency" by TASS correspondent V. Kotov, who writes from Chita. The report is carried under the "Alarm Signal" rubric and, like the other items in the feature, stresses the lack of progress made in this year's harvest owing to the summer's bad weather.